B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 130— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 182.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Samarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Soerabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Modan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Welterwredon.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA §		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-IHIND		41,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA v	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,155
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon "A" return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on 11th September.
The Rates are as follows:—
To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and Back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
4th June	LAHORE*	5,282	
11th ,,	ALUPORE*	5,272	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	MONGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
3rd June	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
5th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaga.	5970	23rd May	1st June
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	6th June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	7th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4903	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
INDUS MARU.	K. Mori	4366	31st May	9th June
BINGO MARU.	H. Chiba	6015	2 June	8 June
KOYEI MARU.	B. Nakagawa	4730	3 June	..
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	11 June	24th June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about ..... Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Dec. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—29
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees		18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,,	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.
Apply for particulars of Insurance to:
BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOL

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRG...

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD

Minimum twelve words

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An ENGINEER, knowing Suction Gas Plant for Ginning Factory. Apply P. C. MISTRY, 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1202

WANTED—An experienced qualified energetic CITY-FOUJDAR. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, Mangrol State, Kathiawar.
A 23385

WHY WASTE YOUR ENERGY IN SEEKING JOBS. Write, with six anna stamps to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1199

WANTED—POST FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Will be guided, as regards Travelling Allowance, Pension, security and all other respects by State Rules and regulations. Apply before 15th June, with photographs and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) without which no application will be considered, to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar.
A 23361

B. S. RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT wanted at once a qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a temporary vacancy on construction pay Rs. 50 per mensem with Rs. 10 allowance including house rent, etc. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, previous experience and copies of testimonials to the undersigned. S. S. ALVAREZ, Chief Medical Officer Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para 29-5-25.
A 23384

WANTED—A B. Sc. to serve as a Science teacher in the Municipal High School Ranebennur on 70-5-150 grade. Preference will be given to those who know Kanarese. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th of June, 1925. (Sd.) SAYADNIZAMUDDIN AHMED. President, Ranebennur Municipality, Ranebennur, 25-5-25.
A 23380

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the Kurla Municipality to work as SECRETARY and ENGINEER. The pay of the post is fixed at Rs. 275—20—350 per month. Only those persons who have passed B.E. or L.C.E. (of the Bombay University) should apply. Applicants should have experience of roads, buildings, and drainage. Applications should be addressed with testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th June, 1925. MANEKJI JIVANJI BHATHENA, President, Kurla Municipality. Kurla 25th May 1925.
A 23353

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED, UNIVERSITY-EDUCATED Gentleman gives TUITION, English, Kanarese, Mathematics, etc., can assume Private Secretaryship. Apply Box No. 798 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 1205

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN and OFFICE ROOMS in Shilotri Bank Building at Tamarind Lane.
C 23313

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi gratis with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

FINEST DESERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R 1169.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One STUDEBAKER Six Cylinder seven seater MOTOR-CAR in perfect running order and One English Canoe Carriage quite new with English Lining and new Tyres. Please apply to Box No. 2133, Bombay.
JA 23369

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

PROFESSION

RS. 2,000—DROPSY DISEASE—Reward on complete cure (medicine). Have correspondence with DAYARAM SURAJMALL, Gulbarga (Dn.)

FOR A RADICAL CURE of functional nervous diseases. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road.
P 1194

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD. BOMBAY.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificates Nos. 37561/62 and 55733/42 for 100 shares Nos. 23262/23361 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Vali Mohamed Roshan have been LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against the same should intimate within one month hereof to the above Bank after which a duplicate will be granted.
C R1201

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that our Retail Branches Nos. 1 and 2 will remain open for only half day on the 3rd instant being the King's birthday.

K. C. MARROT,
Largest Importers of New Waterproofs,
166-170, 189-181, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C23389

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Ordinary Share Certificate No. 19089, standing in the name of Narotamdas Dharamdas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any person finding same, may please communicate with the undersigned. Public is hereby warned not to deal in same.

NAROTAMDAS DHARAMDAS.
Mulji Jetha Market,
New Gaumukh Lane.
2nd June, 1925.
R11206

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my son MONGILAL NARANDAS is separate from me and I am not responsible for any debts and liabilities incurred by him. Any one dealing with him in my name or on my behalf will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

2nd June, 1925.
C/O LALBAVA MANDIR.
Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
R 1203

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKER INDORE.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR CONSTRUCTING A PALACE ON THE TOP OF THE BIJASANI HILL, NEAR INDORE.

WITH reference to the advertisement on the above subject dated 11th and 18th May, 1925, the intending competitors are informed that it is under contemplation to issue a further revised Notification, giving a suitably extended date for the submission of design and the same may be awaited.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Holkar State.
C23386

SCRAP IRON & STEEL.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 4 to 500 tons of scrap iron and steel, comprising old boilers, machinery, engine parts, steel coal tubs, axles and wheels, steel rope, railway material, picks; tools, chimney, etc., etc. lying at Umaria Colliery where inspection can be made.

Tenderers must make their arrangements for loading. Alternatively the colliery is prepared to undertake the loading on a cost price plus 5 per cent. basis.

Apply to:—
REWA STATE COLLIERIES,
Umaria, P.O., B.N.R.
(Central India.)
23370

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

REMOVED TO NEXT DOOR BUILDING.

FROM 1st of June, the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press and offices will be REMOVED to the premises adjoining those at present occupied in Medows Street.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 671 OF 1925.

Re: Messrs. COUTTS AND CO., carrying on business at Pathe Building, Ballard Estate, outside the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged ..... Insolvents.

Ex parte: The G.I.P. Railway Company ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Messrs. COUTTS and Co., have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Asignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

ED: FAHEY.
Ag: Chief Clerk.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1925.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
C23388

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI BACHU ALLI and HYDERALLI HAJI BACHU ALLI both of Bombay, Kanoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Mortgagees of the property mentioned in the schedule below have, with the consent of Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola, the Mortgagor, also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant and in pursuance and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to them in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of March, 1922, made between the said Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola as the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Haji Bachu Alli and Hyderalli Haji Bachu Alli of the other part, contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Duncan Road, otherwise called Faikland Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-one square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 2216 (2) and 2218 and Street No. 4 A and 6, New Survey No. 5540 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Dorabji Burjorji Cooper, on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Dada Haji Rahimtoola and partly by that of Shivnarayen Saheb Gurn of Dakh Haran Temple, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy and partly by Falkland Road Cross Lane.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1925.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 23391

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 18th July, 1922, given by our client SETH DATTATRIA RAMCHANDRA NAIK, grand son of the late Seth Sitaram Luxman Naik to his Manager Mr. SHANKER GUNPAT GAVANDI has been REVOKED from this date as the said Mr. Shanker Gunpat Gavandi has left our client's service from the 1st day of June, 1925.

Bombay, 1st June, 1925.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Attorneys for Seth Dattatria Ramchandra Naik.
C23390

AMUSEMENTS.

A KISS! Which was the beginning and the end In between lay lifes lightest and darkest moments
WARNER BROS
Classics of the Screen

Lucretia Lombard

A DRAMA OF FLAMING PASSION

Adapted from the Novel by—

KATHLEEN NORRIS

A HARRY RAPF PRODUCTION

featuring IRENE RICH MONTE BLUE

and a Typical Warner Cast

Now Showing at

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

all this week

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

MAHARASTRA FILM Co's

Social Picture

INDIAN SHYLOCK.

DAILY BEGINS AT 5-15 P. M.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros

173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

A Quick Return To Lost Power.

Ananga Probha Yakuti

ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Send Birth Date and Time for comprehensive character Sketch and useful advice. If Reading given satisfies, remit Rs. 1-1 to defray expenses; Address: INDIAN CHASMS. Department No. 8 Post Box 523, Calcutta

Do you Know that the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO in BOMBAY IS

RUSSELL STUDIO

Churchgate Street, Fort

For

Portraiture, Oil and Water Painting and all other Photographic Work?

Studio open from 9 a. m. to 6-30 p. m. Daily including Holidays, Sundays by appointment.

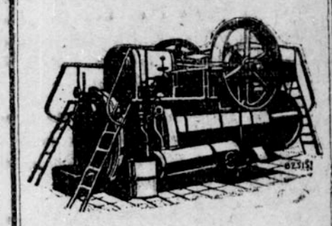
Manager W. G. PAYNE,
Late of Vernon's Studio.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

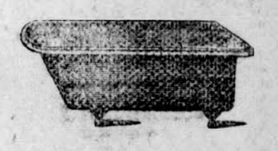
THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

BATH TUBS



Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.

29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED—

FRESH STOCK OF

IHAGEE REFLEX CAMERAS WITH ZEISS LENSES.

ELEPHANT CELLOFIX SIDI PAPERS

LEONAR BROMIDE GASLIGHT PAPERS P.O.P.

ICA CAMERAS.

ZEISS BINOCULARS.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES.

"AGFA" PHOTO HOUSE,
253, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 1.

Genoa, Bowvauns, Genoa.
City of York, Morrison, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.

City of Benares Wypers, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Karapara for Durban.

Warina for Rangoon.
Indus Maru for Kobe.

S S Genoa:—The Maritinia Italiana S N Co's steamer Genoa, 4088 tons Captain G Boziano arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Genoa with general cargo and passengers.

S S City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York 5032 tons Captain D. Morrison arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi with 9 saloon and 5 deck passengers and general cargo.

S S City of Beneras Messrs. F F Campbel and Co's steamer City of Benares 4476 tons Captain J Wypers will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, June 1.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co. ...
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahams & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
5 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
10 Kampara 3772 Durban 10/6 M M and Co.
Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Triestin.
11 Duchessa D'Costa 4662 Trieste 29/5 L T & M I.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Ceram 2708 N F N F Grahman Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Griqua 2099 Hull N F 3/6 K N and Co.
2 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
3 Barpeta 1899 N. F. N.F. 3/6 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2045 Busreh 5/6 M M and Co.
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Harura 4026, NF, NF.
12/13 Dogra 3281 Cal. 1/6 T M & Co.
14 Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edward Ld.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports 3/6 T M & Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edwards Ld.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bamora 1878 Busreh 10/6 M M and Co.
2/M Vita 1935 N F N F M M & Co.
P Umvuma 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.

EXPORT.

June 1.

S S Narkunda for London:—18 cwt. cattle fish bones, Phomull Bros; 1 bale woollen carpets, M M and Co; 20 bags goat skin, K Esmail; 7 bales sheep skin, K Esmail; 3 bundles fox skins, K B H Karim Baksh and Sons; 2 bundles jackal skin, K B H Karim Baksh and Sons; 20 bales woollen and cotton cuttings, A Meyer; 40 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizullahaoff; 4 bundles squirrel skins, H Azizullahaoff; 1 bundle cotton carpet H Azizullahaoff; 200 cwt turmeric R S Tata and Co; 16 bales goat skins, H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 2 bales sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 16 bales goat skins, Meyer Nissim; 104 cwt turmeric, E Virji and Co; 9 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff, 10 bundles woollen and cotton carpets, M M Taishar; 20 bundles woollen carpets, Haji Agha Ebrahimoff; 11 bundles Fox and Pole cat skins, Haji Agha Ebrahimoff; 11 bundles fox skins, A Jemshatoff; 14 bales lamb skins, Cox King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 bales tigers and leopard skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 bales cotton, C Ottamchand; 1 bale cotton carpets, R H Nenoomall; 2 cases Lacquard work, R H Nenoomall; 2 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhumgara; 4 cases cotton curtains, C B Bhootwala; 1 case sandalwood boxes, C B Bhootwala; 11 cases brassware, Pohomull Bros; 1 bae cotton curtains, Pohoomull Bros; 200 cwt condiments, D D Framjee and Co; 32 cwt fishmaws H A Mehomuel and Sons.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—148 bales wool, A S Mamad and Co; 19 bales wool raw, C Ghanshamdas; 264 bales wool raw, D Koondanmal; 100 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 679 cwt dill seed, J Dayall; 1015 cwt metty seed, J Dayall; 300 bales wool raw, E D Sassoon and Co, Ltd; 42 casks oil sadimeat, N V Velmahomed; 15 bales wool, Ahas Shustry; 80 bales wool, S Nanjis 21 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 84 bales wool, R Virchand; 50 bales cotton, Wilson Latham and Co, Ltd; 165 cwt cotton seed, Wilson Latham and Co, Ltd.

For Marseillies:—2000 cwt gram, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales goat's hair, Ahas Shustry; 14 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

For Glasgow:—15 bundles shooks, Phipson and Co, Ltd; 2 cwt hoops, Phipson and Co, Ltd.

S S Mistylaw for Dunkirk:—210 cwt gum Arabic, J Nerbheram and Co; 2000 cwt linseed, Louis Drefus and Co; 200 cwt mustarseed, A Durst.

S S Algic for Philadalphia:—5 cwt cardimum seed, S Kanaji and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji and Co; 50 bales white sizing waste, B Meyer and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.

For Boston:—25 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

For New York:—42 cwt turmeric, S Gordhan and Sons; 400 cwt nigerseed, S Gordhan and Sons; 300 cwt turmeric, E Virji and Co; 10 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata and Co; 30 cases sheep's salted guts, M M and Co; 200 cwt gum Arabic, E Virji and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 11 casks sheep casings, S M Haji Kadarbakhsh.

For Ridderkerk for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton heals, I A H Moraa Ltd; 55 bales savri cotton, I A H Moraa Ltd; 50 bales cotton, Kalyandas Bros; 2500 lbs. casing, S M Haji Kadarbakhsh.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 119 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Ghent:—116 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Umvuma for Antwerp—104 cwt gum Arabic, J Nerbheram and Co; 6 cwt buffalo horns, Ladhabhay Tharia and Sons; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.

For Ghent:—495 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Barcelom:—62 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 85 bales cotton, Louis Drefus and Co.

S S City of Harvard for Marseilles:—2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Blangowric for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.

Nazareno for Genoa:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Othello for Hull:—6000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Teneriffa for Copenhagan:—300 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—2600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June, 1.

S S Mandala from London, Agents:—M M and Co.

From London:—80 tins ghee, 76 cases boot polish, 12 cases preserves, 63 cases colour, 67 cases medicinal goods and medicine, 22 cases castor oil, 12 cases olive oil, 17 cases toilet soap, 12 cases glass ware, 11 cases sugar, 29 cases confectionary, 10 cases oat meal, 82 cases beer, 394 cases brandy, 24 cases wine, 250 cases gin, 20 cases syrup, 13 cases embrocation, 25 cases crown casks, 16 cases quinine, 33 cases cigarettes, 660 cases stone ware jars, 30 cases cordinal, 500 cases dried milk, 19 cases envelops, 13 cases siprit, 31 cases cartridges, 29 cases chloroform, 120 cases fruit salt, 46 cases iron screws, 40 cases port wine, 59 cases biscuit,

From London:—524 loose empty acid jars, 15 cases ammonia, 15 cases essences, 23 cases cable, 51 cases hosiary, 50 cases asphalt roofing, 35 cases ink, 10 casks ink, 25 casks plumbago crucibles, 16 bales clothing, 63 bales old newspaper, 50 bags cement, 260 bags iron washers, 50 casks asphalt, 10 casks bangle ivory, 54 bales wool, 20 cases celluloid clips, 50 rools ruberoid roofing, 40 cases ruberoid compound, 50 cases copper sheets, 25 bundles copper sheets, 25 packages copper sheets, 3705 kegs paint, 100 cases paint, 65 cases whiskey, 50 drums turpentine, 24 cases paper, 129 bales paper, 200 cases common soap, 265 cases varnish, 330 barrels grease, 1 case lubricating oil, 436 bundles yellow metal sheets.

FALSE HISTORY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In consequence of an article written in the 15th issue of the "Times of India" of this month by one 'Hysterious,' I am rather fevered to send the following few lines to be published in your paper. The article clearly shows the mischievous spirit of the writer.

In the first place, you must remember that the writer wants to add fuel to fire by unnecessarily inciting the minds of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmins by placing before them such statements as have not yet received the unanimous assent of the historical researchers. The writer is wrong when he vehemently asserts that the doings of Saint Ramdas are nothing but the product of 'the patient and ardous labours and admirable ingenuity of the historical researchers. It is clear that the writer is in the habit of making assertions about things which have not as yet become facts. He fully knows that the relation between Ramdas and Shivaji is a point of dispute, which has not yet been finally settled. As long as it is not conclusively proved that Ramdas had not the least share in building up the grand structure of the Maratha Empire, it would have been to his great credit, if the writer had remained silent on that disputed point allowing the researchers to settle it. It is needless to say anything about the attitude of Lokamanya Tilak towards the Mussalmans if we remember that he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the feeling of unity between the two communities at Lucknow.

Secondly the writer seems to be under the impression that the researchers, when admire the work of Ramdas, underrate the value of Shivaji. But this is far from the truth. Almost all the researchers have sufficient understanding to know that without the help of Shivaji, Ramdas would never have accomplished anything. Shivaji was not 'a mere automaton in the hands of an omniscient and omnipotent Ramdas' but the one important personage, for want of whose part in the struggle for independence, the magnificent edifice of the Maratha Empire would never have been erected. But who is to look to these facts?

With reference to the attitude of Ramdas towards the Musalmans the writer has, it appears ignores certain broad facts. Besides, the word Mlecchs in the passages he has quoted, really distinguishes the Hindus from these belonging to other religions. It does not refer exclusively to Musalmans. Ramdas would have been harsh if the oppresors happened to be other that the Musalmans. But it was the irony of fate that the opyressors chanced to be the same. The passages shew that Ramdas was against the oppressers and not the Musalmans. But in his over enthusiasm to spread the seeds of quarrel between the two communities, the writer seems to have assumed a total ignorance of the significance of these passages.

As the Musalmans happened to be the oppressors, it was but natural that Ramdas must have advised his followers to make an earnest endeavour to effect their liberation from the yoke of slavery. When Hinduism was at stake, when every sort of humiliation was made to suffer at the hands of the oppressors on the whole, when life and property were in immediate danger, any man of the type of Ramdas would have done the same. His activities were perfectly legitimate and not directed towards the Musalmans, as the impression of the writer appears to be.

Lastly the writer seems to be wanting in political wisdom as he has not sense enough to understand the present political condition of India. He forgets that these useless quarrels will go to a great extent to block a way to our aspirations. I shall not, therefore, be wrong if I request the writer and the publisher to refrain from writing and publishing articles which are calculated to wound the feelings of either of the communities.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. PHANSALKAR.

Satara.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES AT ALWAR.

WANTED IMMEDIATE INFORMATION

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The "Pratap" publishes a harrowing tale of atrocities having been committed at Nimcharan in Alwar. Will the authorities correct or contradict these statements?

(1) Was a meeting of Rajputs held at Nimcharan to protest against increased taxation.

(2) Was an ultimatum given at this meeting, that if the Maharaja failed to redress their grievances, the people would approach the British government?

(3) Were soldiers, lancers, guns, and machine guns despatched to the said village?

(4) Was the village surrounded by these men?

(5) Did the military take charge of the wells?

(6) When was fire opened? Why and on whom?

(7) How did fire breakout in the whole village in the early hours of the morning?

(8) How was it that six hundred subjects are said to have perished? Was it by machine gun fire or by the mysterious fire referred to above?

(9) Were bodies buried in jungles and thrown in the river?

(10) In a family of eighteen, there are but two survivors, one of whom has placed his case before the "Pratap."

Will not Alwar authorities appoint an independent Commission to investigate the whole matter?

SCINDIA'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Correspondence and editorial notes recently appearing in your papers have read into the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia to Europe a political meaning. Speculations like these are evidently the outcome of an over-suspicious attitude towards Government, or personal jealousy or a prejudiced view of passing events.

The fact of the matter is that His Highness has gone to Europe wholly and solely for reasons of health and he would have gone all the same even if Lord Reading had not planned his own visit to England. His Highness secured berth in the "Razmak" only because it was the quickest steamer. He got only half the number of berths he wanted and had to leave half of the party to follow in another steamer. Had there been any official element in his visit, His Highness would have been the first to take the public or at any rate his brother princes into his confidence with his characteristic courage of convictions. He had no object in concealing anything from his own fraternity.

At the time of writing all India knows that ill-health has detained him in Paris, so that his absence from London at this time during the progress of Reading-Birkenhead deliberations is a sufficient proof, if proof was needed, that reasons of health alone have caused His Highness' visit and nothing more.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Gwalior, May 29.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me the use of your journal for the purpose (1) of pointing out that by discontinuing the running of a direct car from Tank Bunder to Dhobi Talao the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., have disregarded the convenience of a pretty large section of the public travelling to and from Tank Bunder, Reay Road, Dock-Yard Road, Girgaum, Crawford Market, &c., and (2) of advocating the establishment of a direct service at least in the forenoons and evenings from Tank Bunder to Museum East, and Mazagon Terminus to Museum West.—Yours, etc.

RAMKRISHNA HOME OF SERVICE.

The Ramkrisna Mission Home of Service, Benares, has completed another year of its useful activities will be seen from the 24th Annual Report just published. During the year 1924 the Home has opened a new Operation Theatre which will add a good deal to the valuable services towards the poor public. A new aseptic Surgical Ward is also in course of erection. Of the many sided activities of the Home the following may be worth considering:—

(1) 1302 cases were treated in the Hospital proper of all caste and creed representing every province of India. 351 cases were brought from Ghat and Road-side by workers and friends for treatment in the Home which is a very special feature of this Unique Institution. Out of the total cases, 912 were cured and relieved, 157 died, the rest were under treatment and dealt otherwise.

(2) 14784 new cases were treated in the Out-Door Dispensary and no less than 342 Operations were performed.

(3) 13 women invalids, 6 boys and 7 girls were maintained by the Home. 191 families or individuals received weekly and monthly doles of rice, money, clothings etc. 927 persons were given casual help. This institution spent Rs. 1893-14-9 in Money Relief alone.

We notice that most of the beds are not endowed which is a cause of great anxiety to the managing body, the Home appeals to the general public for endowement of beds.

As the cause of the Home is a National cause, we hope everyone will contribute his mite for its support and furtherance. Contribution however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Assistant Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares City.

WEEKLY REFORT.

COTTON.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

Practically without intermission the market has declined each day since last we wrote, and despite the relatively moderate prices which are now ruling, lack of confidence and absence of buying power are the outstanding features. The movement, originally started by a "bearish" element in the American Exchanges, has undoubtedly found the generality of operators somewhat "long" on the drought that had existed, up till a fortnight ago, for so long as time in the Western Belt, and also based on the views that a good crop for the coming season was essential owing to the heavy absorption of the present. At that time the possibility of a decline to a shilling per lb. was regarded as somewhat remote, and opinions were freely expressed that if same should occur, this level would fully discount the prospects of a full yield, consequently round about that figure a fresh "Bull" account was created. Disappointment over the course of the market has induced these interests to liquidate, and stop-loss orders have been caught. The weather developments, too, have been all in favour of those working for lower prices, as in addition to beneficial rains in Texas having completely broken the drought there, moisture has also appeared the last day or so in the Eastern States, where the dry weather was causing some complaint. If any tault could have been found with the weather in Texas and Oklahoma recently, it was that the rains were becoming too persistent and too heavy, but, as soon as this was being considered at all, clearing weather has made its appearance. The only cause for any dissatisfaction in the present climatic conditions is that the night temperatures are too cool, but, generally speaking, the assertion of the "Bears" cannot be gainsaid that crop prospects at present are quite excellent. It appears that any serious ground for complaint is not likely now before the first Government Report, which makes its appearance on the 2nd June, so that a figure well above the average can be looked for, and it is this fact which we consider gives such confidence to the larger operators in America who are exerting pressure on the market. Those who are holding stale "Bull" accounts are beginning to feel that there is nothing in the situation to warrant holding on, and a constant stream of liquidating orders makes its appearance on weak markets, whilst there is nothing to disturb the "Bear" who are fortified with considerable profits and very successful deal. There are elements in the situation, of course, which will not exert their influence until some cause arises which holds the market or induces some of the larger operators to close their commitments. There is the boll weevil, which reliable authorities estimate as an extremely serious menace this season, and there is the natural anxiety attendant on the July and August weather, for, however beneficial the recent rains have been, they do not provide the natural sub-soil moisture, without which the plant cannot be in a position to resist a possible August drought, but these two factors have but little bearing on the situation at the moment, as they cannot play their part for many weeks yet. The real danger to those who are so confidently selling, is the fact that there are a great many now joining in this programme, and the lower it goes the more this interest accumulates, and, whilst it is extremely easy at present, owing to the semi-demoralised condition of the various exchanges, and the utter lack of confidence thereby engendered, not only amongst the speculative element but amongst the actual trade itself, to depress values, it will be found to be quite another story if for any reason the existing short interest deems it best to cover, contracts will then be found to be both scarce and difficult to secure without quite unduly affecting values.

Locally, the market has once or twice endeavoured to pull itself together, and to bring about a steadying effects in prices but all such efforts have been very speedily put an end to by pessimistic and depressing movements overseas. There has been but little alteration in the relative differences between months, but the parity between this market and the American Exchanges has fluctuated quite frequently in a relatively small compass. The most attractive transaction in this connection is, we think, between March here and a similar month in New York, and this has once or twice been in the neighbourhood of 130 points apart. We consider that even at this figure, and certainly anything below, it is a fairly attractive proposition, to buy here and sell in New York, as it does not present much change of any considerable loss. If the crop turns out to be a very large one, there will be nothing in it, but, on the other hand, if the present promise is not fulfilled, such a parity will be found to be too low to attract cotton to this port.

Reports from Manchester are very much on the lines we have indicated during the last week or two, though perhaps more actual business has transpired. The volume of enquiry is very considerable, and we feel that should any stability be exhibited in the raw material and a return of confidence be felt by consumers generally, quite a healthy and large trade would result. It is difficult to stimulate enterprise when buyers find that each purchase is unsatisfactory the day following and it will require probably not only a steadying up, but a somewhat persistent reaction to bring about the necessary courage to operate more freely. In the meantime, it is quite likely that in certain directions some short interest is being built up amongst manufacturers and merchants.

"It is difficult, after the shock which the past week's proceedings have undoubtedly caused, to have any confidence in suggesting purchases, particularly as there is no tangible reason to advise this beyond the fact that values are, in our opinion, now on a very reasonable level, but this latter is not a very good argument on its own, for if the crop goes along alright during the whole of the growing season, undoubtedly we shall be faced with a yield which cannot be marketed without a further substantial recession in values, but it is because past experience teaches us that the outlook in May is so very frequently entirely nullified by the developments in a later and more crying period, and that the progress of the plant hardly ever continues without some scares and alarms, that we believe that the best policy in the present depression is to conservatively exercise enterprise in moderate purchases, though it is more than likely that a better level will be obtainable for this purpose during the next fortnight or so. The present month frequently sees the low point during the growing period, and this is only natural, as it is seldom that prospects are not pretty good during May and the best portion of June. Values may easily be depressed further previous to the Government Report. If this is the case, the latter will almost certainly be thoroughly discounted, and it will be a wise plan to anticipate same by buying shortly in advance.

AMERICAN SPOT.

It is nearly always the case that a declining market seriously restricts trade in the Manchester Exchange. However, this week, despite a continued decline in American values, Manchester has been fairly active, and a good volume of businsss has been done. This has been reflected in a steady demadd for American cotton on the Liverpool spot showing quite good sales for the period about which we are writing. It has been said in some quarters that the business was almost entirely due to merchants covering against contracts, but we are inclined to think after careful investigation that this is not the case, and that a considerable amount has been done for the trade itself. There is hardly any doubt that, should the market steady an around present prices, a good demand would be in evidence for actual cotton and that the spot situation, which even now is somewhat serious, might become almost acute, as it is increasingly difficult to secure good cotton, and basis has again advanced during this week from 10 to 15 points. Even now, in some qualities, more especially Good Middling 1/8 and Strict Middling nice style of 1/8, there is a very poor selection offered against enquiries for these grades and staples. There is a fair amount of low grade 1/8 and good 1/8 cotton offering, but the character is poor, and most of this cotton appears to be semi-snaps or bollies.

In outside growths business has been rather slower, and East African, which at one time was in constant demand, is now almost neglected. In Peruvian there is very little offering, 21.000d. was to-day paid for the better styles of this growth. East Indians are too dear to be attractive, and little business has been done in this cotton.

There has been a moderate enquiry for Mexican cotton throughout the week.

Estimated sales for the week total 46,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

The session immediately following our last report witnessed a further bout of short selling, principally on Manchester and Continental account, the downward action of the market on that day being further accentuated by a sharp drop in American values. An improved tone developed on Friday, mainly on more optimistic trade reports and increased spinners support, the after effects of this caused an advancing tendency up to the week-end, when prices showed slight gains over our last circular rates. During recent sessions values have steadily reacted, mainly owing to the very poor tone shown by the American markets, closing values to-night showing declines of 155 to 175 points for near positions, and 150 to 155 points for distant months. Throughout the week the Alexandria Sakel contract has shown considerable strength, and has acted almost independently of the movements at this side; the result is that the local July position has gone to a still heavier discount, with the corresponding overseas option, to-day's difference being 245 points. We still consider that there is every possibility of a still greater disparity developing between the two markets as the season matures. On the whole, trade reports during the week have been rather promising, but, unfortunately, just when the enquiry appears to be developing into something really tangible market suffers anothter relapse, and the whole tedious process of readjustment and restoration of confidence has to be gone through again.

The following cable received yesterday from The Alexandria Commercial Co. gives interesting crop news and acreage details:—

"About one-third Delta crop seriously delayed, supply water adequate, acreage Delta about equal last year, Upper Egypt somewhat superior, rough estimate variety sown, Upper Egypt 550, Sakel 1,100, Zagora Delta 150, White, etc., 150, total 1,950 thousand feddans."

With consumption gaining on supply every year, and the prospect of one of the smallest carry-overs of recent seasons, the progress of the coming crop is doubly important. Any further setbacks would probably have an immediate effect on values, and we propose to keep our clients well informed on this score by obtaining from the above source a weekly crop report.

The new crop Sakel contract has declined 100 to 80 points on the week, and the Upper option 110 points.

EGYPTIAN SPOT.

The slight improvement on the spot notice-able last week failed to hold in face of renewed weakness over the future markets. The local enquiry has again fallen off, and spinners, wherever possible, are holding aloof until such time as values become more stabilised. During the last few days prices have sagged away considerably, and it is significant that Uppers, which hitherto have always offered strong opposition to any decline, have at last been compelled to accept the inevitable by registering a drop of 125 points, the largest weekly change for this growth we have seen for some time.

Sakel has been in very moderate request. Interest has been centred chiefly on the "off" cotton at from about 18.00d. to 22.00d., but here and there an isolated enquiry for Fully Good Fair or Good to Fine has drifted through.

Uppers have been in fair request for all qualities. Holders have made important reductions, particularly for the lower grades.

Pilioli cotton at from 21d. to 22d. has been enquired for here and there, but little business has resulted.

Brown and White cottons have been neglected.

A very fair business has continued in Sudan cotton considering the general feeling of apathy which exists here at the moment. Sakel, White, and Tokar, have all contributed their quota towards the daily sales. Probably an average price for the Sudan Sakel would be about 33 1/2d. and for the Tokar about 36.00d. The highest price of the week (which was 39.50d.), was paid yesterday, it is believed, for a very choice lot of Kassala cotton.

White Sudan has changed hands at from 14.30d. to 23.00d.

C.i.f. business has been, on the whole, very quiet.

Forwardings to spinners for the week ending 8th inst., were returned as 4,094 bales.

Estimated sales, 1,500 Egyptians and 800 bales Sudan.

Quotations of Sakel are reduced 200 to 210 points.

Upper and Brown are 125 points lower on the week.

Fully Good Fair Sakel to-day, 30.00d.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

Owing to the weakness in the prices of the raw material, trade during the last week has been distinctly small. Neither spinners nor manufacturers seem to have any confidence in the present level of values, and buyers abroad are all holding off. It is believed, however, that stocks overseas are not heavy, and as soon as confidence returns large orders will be placed. At the moment, however, things are lifeless; there is a certain amount of enquiry, but it does not materialise into business.

Feeling against silk duties has been very mixed, one section of the trade believing that by taxing silk and artificial silk, the demand for cotton goods (especially the finer qualities) will be increased while the other section, and this is probably the most numerous, feel that as silk is now mixed with cotton goods to such a large extent, the demand for these goods, owing to the increased price, will be substantially reduced.

SWIMMING BATHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The two minority communities in this City, namely Europeans and Parsis, have a swimming bath each for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the youths of these communities. In addition to this the former has the monopoly of yachting in the Back Bay. The Hindu community, which is by far the largest and wealthiest, has no public bath for the use of its numerous youths. Will not any of the influential members of the community move in the matter and arrange to have a bath? I am quite sure that an influential lead will meet with an encouraging response. Will not Mr. Tairsee and others who take much interest in the Hindu Gymkhana take a little interest in this swimming bath, which will, I am quite sure, contribute greatly to the better health of the community.—Yours etc.

I. W. KAJI.

THE WEATHER.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

SIMLA, June.

Monsoon remains active on the west-coast but is receding Northwest India. The Bay current is weak.

The rainfall was been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar North Hyderabad and local in Orissa, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, East Central Provinces, Coorg, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in North Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Punjab, North-east Belachistan, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy three inches; Bassein one, Moulmein and Angul one and a half; Bahraich three; Harnai one; Bikaner one and a half; Mount Abu one; Kotah, Akola and Seoni a half; Jagdalpur two; Bombay one; Karwar five; Ratnagiri, Marmugao and Mangalore three; Calicut and Cochin two and Nanghkonde one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Rajputana and Central parts of the country and increase in Gujarat.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 31.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.661
Temperature of Air	.. ..	80.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.0 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	87% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	8.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84.3 "
Minimum do. do.	..	76.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSE, S, SSW.
Movemnt of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	262 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	1	4 55	26 0	1	1 22	26 9
		17 28	27 9		13 16	9 9
Tu.	2	0 26	24 7	2	7 17	19 7
		13 19	26 0		20 33	9 7
W.	3	7 34	25 9	3	2 46	17 0
		19 26	27 0		15 6	20 0
Th.	4	1 32	26 9	4	3 26	16 1
		14 25	26 9		15 54	19 0
Fri.	5	9 26	28 1	5	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sat.	6	10 14	28 1	6	10 43	17 9
		21 58	26 1		..	24 1
Sun.	7	11 47	29 8	7	4 51	14 2
		23 35	27 9		17 36	18 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 1.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.21" of rain. Skies are clear over the north of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was on the average about 10deg. below normal throughout the province. The minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was considerably lower than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum at Jhansi only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad has had 0.30" of rain, Bikaner 1.65", Mount Abu 2.00" and Kotah 0.60". Skies are heavily clouded over west Rajputana and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess. Temperature was below normal throughout the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107deg. at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West, east Kathiawar and at Ahmedabad. Day temperature was below normal except in west Kathiawar; night temperature was almost as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.12" of rain and Raipur 0.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south-west of the province and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is much damper than usual. Temperature was below normal throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.07" of rain, Ratnagiri 2.75", Marmugao 2.03" and Karwar 4.88." Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal in the whole of the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84degs.3 (6 below normal) and a minimum temperature of 76 degs.4 (5 below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.11" of rain, Aurangabad 0.10" and Nizamabad 0.56". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Poona and generally in excess in the rest of the division. Day temperature was below normal throughout the division; night temperature was lower than usual at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is slowly strengthening on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, and local in Sind, Rajputana, Berar, the east Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 3.21", Calicut 1.75", Cochin 1.62", and Cuddapah 0.12". Temperature was considerably below normal in northwest India and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable into Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 31st May 1925 issued from Simla.

The advance of the monsoon persists on the west coast of the Peninsula and has extended temporarily into north-west India. The monsoon is weak in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Kumaon Hills, the east and north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province Central India west, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad Coorg and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces the south-west Punjab, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon, Bassein, Diamond Island two inches; Cuttack one and a half; Sialkot one; Dalhousie two; Pesha-war one; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Pachmari one and half; Cuddalore one; Kodaikanal one and a half.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YRAN.

The market has been in an uncertain state during the period under review, although a moderate business is reported in some sections. This is however probably due to the fact that some of the more speculative importers have been liquidating their holdings in view of the possibility of restrictions being placed on "forward" opertions by the Bazar dealers. The marrige season is now in full swing and as it will continue for a further five weeks, an improvement in the demand may be expected.

A meeting of the Bazar dealers took place on Sunday and the following resolutions were passed with a view to relieving the present difficult position:—

(1) "That no forward contracts were to be entered into for piecegoods for a period of four months from date, excepting Woollens, Blankets, Loongies, and Umbrella Cloths which were to be exempted from this arrangement."
(2) "No restrictions were to be placed in the way of free dealings in stocks in importers' godowns."
(3) "Goods already purchased by dealers under "forward" contract are not to be re-sold until they have actully erryed and are in the importers' godown."
(4) "Dealers not conforming to these resolutions are to be dealt with by the Committee formed for that purpose."

This has had a hardening effect on our market and dealers are no longer prepared to dispose of stocks at a loss. When the up-country markets realize the position and decide to buy, a considerable improvement in the offtake may be anticipated.

Grey Shirtings.—Small sales have taken place at slightly better rates. Dealers appear to have entirely stopped forcing sales at or below cost, and with increased demand from the up-country centres, an improvement may shortly be expected.

Grey Dhooties.—The tone is more healthy, although the offtake is still disappointing. Values have a tendency a harden, but are not yet quotably higher.

Whites.—A moderate business has been booked for extended shipment chiefly in the lighter styles. There is only a very moderate enquiry for the heavier qualities. Values all round are steady at last week's level.

Miscellaneous.—Business is reported to have been done in Umbrella Cloths for "Season" shipment at very low rates. This section generally is quiet.

Yarns.—Have again been entirely neglected. We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 2-1-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 10-2-0

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs 17-11-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 26-8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98in. by 40yds. Rs. 20-10 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99in. by 40yds. Rs. 21-10 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 40yds. Rs. 10 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prcies of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our local yarn market is quiet with only a very moderate demand from the up-country consuming areas. Clearances however remain fairly satisfactory. Sales have been negotiated by one of our local sellers on a very low basis, with the result that Bazaar values close barely steady.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-2.
Mule 12½s Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-3.
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-6.
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-8.
Mule 20½s Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-13.
Mule 22s Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 5-2.

COAL.

The depressed state of the industry still causes a poor demand for all classes of fuel, especially second class. There are large stocks of steam coal of all descriptions at the Collieries and there is very keen competition for every order that comes on the market.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report is as follows:—

Calcutta, May 26.—Heavy Goods.—Have ruled steadier and prices have improved all round, but enquiry continues on a small scale. Interest has been chiefly confined to Cornsacks and a moderate business has been done for the season at an increase on last rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 43-8; D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 40, for 15th August at Rs. 39-12, for October at Rs. 38; Twill Sacking 27"—16 ozs. (6x8) for July-September at Rs. 23-12; B. Twills for May at Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-8, for June at Rs. 53-8 to Rs. 54; B. Twills (42"x 25" hd.) for July at Rs. 55 to Rs. 56 basis; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2¼ lbs. for Ready at Rs. 63 to Rs. 65; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 61-12, for June at Rs. 62-8; Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 70, for October at Rs. 71 to Rs. 72.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-8, for June at Rs. 53-8 to Rs. 54, for June-August at Rs. 54-4, for July-September at Rs. 54-12; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 61-12.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 57 to Rs. 59, for August-September at Rs. 57, for August-October at Rs. 57, for September at Rs. 58-8, for September-October at Rs. 59 to Rs. 58-4, for November at Rs. 55-8; A. Twills 48") for July at Rs. 69 basis; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 3-4-3.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 44 for June-July at Rs. 43-8. Hy. C's for July-December at Rs. 55, for October-December at Rs. 52 to Rs. 54 to Rs. 53-8; A. Twills for May at Rs. 69, for July at Rs. 66-8, for November-January at Rs. 64, for December-January at Rs. 63-8 to Rs. 64, for January-March at Rs. 63 to Rs. 64, for May-June at Rs. 64; A. Twills (safety sown) for July at Rs. 72.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-8, for June at Rs. 53-8 to Rs. 54, for October-December at Rs. 52; Liverpool Twills for July-September at Rs. 62.

Hessians.—Values have improved during the interval. Shippers have bought a moderate quantity from mills for July-September, while speculators are prepared to operate in the forward positions, but the rates offering are not sufficient to attract sellers.

9 Porters for Ready and May at Rs. 15-7 to Rs. 15-13 to Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 16 to Rs. 15-13, for June at Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 15-15 to Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 16-1 to Rs. 15-14, for July-September at Rs. 15-10 to Rs. 16-2 for October-December at Rs. 16-2.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for May at Rs. 85.

11 Porters for Ready and May Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-14, for May-June at Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 21, for June at Rs. 20-9 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-14 to Rs. 20-12 to Rs. 21, for July-September at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-2.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for September-November at Rs. 39-12.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, June 1.

The New York and Liverpool markets were closed on Saturday.

Fully good M.G. Broach July/August opened this morning at Rs. 432/- i.e. Re. 1/- lower than Saturday's closing rate. At the opening shroffs were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 433/-. Around this level Bazar operators sold and the values eased to Rs. 431 1/2, but the market again recovered to Rs. 433/- and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 433/- and going up by a rupee on shroffs buying closed at Rs. 433/-, Bazar operators were sellers.

New F.G. Broach April/May 1926 opened to-day at Rs. 415 1/2 and is steadily declined to Rs. 412/- on Bazar operators selling. At about this level Commission and Japanese Houses and shroffs bought which caused the prices to improve to Rs. 416/- at which rate the market closed.

New fine Oomra December/January 1926 also opened to-day at Rs. 378/- and advanced to Rs. 381/- on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and shroffs. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 479/- and closed at Rs. 480.

New F.G. Bengal December/January 1926 opened to-day at Rs. 350/- and closed at Rs. 347/-. Whilst Bengal July was nominally quoted Rs. 366/-.

Our market far ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand was moderate. Shippers were doing nothing while local spinners were buying for their immediate requirements.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

	Bombay, June 1	
Fully Good Broach April-May ..	1926	416
Fully Good Broach July-Aug. ..	1925	433
Fully Goods Bengal Deer Janry	26	347
Fully Goods Bengal July		367
Fine Oomra Deer January ..	1926	381

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description	Superfine.	Fine.	F.G oed	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	400	390	375	365
M. G. Kadi Viramgaon	470	460	450	440
M. G. Dhollera	461	451	441	431
M. G. Punjab American	491	481	471	461
M. G. Broach	476	466	456	446
M. G. Southerns	..	..	445	435
			F. G. Fair	425

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, June 1.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	1926	416
" " " July/Aug.	..	433
Fully Goods Bengal Deer Janry	26	348
" " " July	..	370
Fine Oomra Deer January	1926	381
Good Southerns June	..	420

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
" Fine M.G.	..	380 ..
" F.G.M.G.	365	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	380 ..
" F.G.M.G.	365	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	440/50	.. ..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine "	400	450 ..
Nagpur .. Fine M. G.	400	450 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	440 ..
Puigaon .. " "	400	440 ..
Dhamangaon " "	390/400	430 ..
Amraoti .. " "	340/75	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola "	350/70	400/10 ..
Mulkapur " "	330/50	375/85 ..
Khandesh " "	325/35	360/70 ..
" FG.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	460/70 ..
" Fully Good "	..	450/55 ..
Muthia Fine "	..	.. ..
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	450 ..
Coompta M.G.	..	450/55 ..
Westerns "	..	380/410 ..
" H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia	..	470/80 ..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th May 1925.

Cotton	9754	Bales.
Wheat	14427	Cwts
Linseed	20065	"
Rape etc.	4457	"
Gingellyseed	4201	"
Poppyseed	304	"
Groundnuts	3315	"
Castorseed	6745	"
Rice	835	"
Myrabollams	3817	"
Cottonseed	13572	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3377	"
Juwar	922	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	224	"
Bajri	891	"
al	506	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

June 1, 1925.

New York and Liverpool Markets were closed on 30th May 1925.

Bombay Market 30th May, 1925.

In sympathy with a small decline in New York futures, our market opened Rs. 2 lower with Broach J/A at Rs. 436/8 and closed easy as under on selling by jobbers:—

Broach J/A Rs. 436/8.
Bengal July Rs. 372/-.

There was small demand for Spot Cotton. The forward market at Sewri opened with Broach J/A at Rs. 435/8 and closed weak as under on selling by Commission Houses:

Broach J/A Rs. 433/8.
Bengal July Rs. 368/8.

Bombay Statistics (East India Cotton Association Ltd.):

	bales.
Receipts on 29th May	6,804
Total to-date	32,25,865
Same time last season	30,85,300

The local market will be closed on Wednesday, the 3rd instant (H. M. King-Emperor's Birthday).

Our office will be open for business in American Markets from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

To-day's expected opening rates:—
Broach J/A Rs. 433/-.
Bengal July Rs. 368/-.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay May 30.

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September, 1924 to 28th May 1925	32,19,061
Same time last season	30,80,219

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 28th May, 1925.

	1924/25	1923/24
Great Britain	48,928	139,411
Continent	502,190	824,501
China	270,768	188,118
Japan	1,271,278	1,157,326
America and Coast Ports	26,595	47,420
Total	2,119,759	2,356,776

	bales.
Total exports by rail from from 1st September 1924 to 28th May 1925	12,943
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th May 1925.	8,93,812
Exports of raw cotton from Karachi for the week ending 18th May 1925	50,547
Total exports from Karachi from 1st January 1925 to 18th May, 1925	6,60,694

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 1.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	J/Aug.	A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	453/55	432 1/2	415 1/2
Oomra M. G. Fine	395/405		D/Jan
" M. G. Black leaf.	365/75		380
Bengal M. G. Fine	398/390		
" M. G. F. G.	370/75	367	347
Khandesh Black leaf*	318/40		
Khandwa/Sanavad	325/70		
Jalna/Aurangabad	325/55		
Harda	345/395		
Ujjain	355/380		
Parbhani Purna*	360/75		
Nander*	370/85		
Wardha/Warora	435/40		
Nagpur	445/50		
Katol	450/55		
Adoni*	405/10		
Sindh/American	465/470		
Sangli/Miraj	435/40		
Bagalkot*	410/20		
Coompta	425/445		
Tirupur	485/490		
Kadi Viramgam M.G	430/40		
Dhollera* M.G..F.G..F.G.	425/30		

*No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 29-5-25	9172000	6600000
" Yesterday do	5000	6000
Exports to date do	7652000	5335000
Stock at Ports 29-5-25	543000	364000
" Interior Towns. do	336000	337000
" Liverpool do	922000	517000
Visible Supply 30-5-25	2255000	441000
Quantity in Sight do	14230000	11016000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
9754	3235619	308	3287947

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 28th May

1924-25	1923-24
12943	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 28-5-25 8,93,812 B/s
Last year—8,47,720 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 28th May

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	551118	963912	680137
China	270768	188118	327236
Japan	1271278	1157326	1447609
Coast-Ports	26895	47420	43777
Total	2119759	2356776	2498759
Aflat in harbour			
Europe	16239	20150	8889
China Japan & Coast ports	61167	35420	49567
	Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
	71-9-6	21-8-6	68-8-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. All the Home markets were closed on Saturday. New York will re-open, but Liverpool will remain closed to-day.

The local market is weak July/August Broach being quoted 431/32. Trading in New Crops commenced to-day quotations as we write being April/May F.G. Broach 413/14.

December/January Fine Oomra 379.

December/January F.G. Bengal 346/7.

Should New Broach decline below Rs. 400/- we advise buying.

The ready market on Saturday was quieter with only a limited demand.

Sampin this morning is steady quotations being June 301.40. September 301.40, December 299.10.

Marwadi Bazar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach July/August. Rs. 432 1/2. A/May' 1926 Rs. 415 1/2 Oomra D/January Rs. 380 1/2.

Bengal July, Rs. 369 D/January Rs. 347.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 1

In full-pressed Bales	30-5-25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	107	286,147	336,890
Central India	455	319,931	298,711
Barsi and Nagar	231	194,185	195,619
Hyderabad-Gaorani	106	94,387	101,180
Berar	287	554,920	630,371
Central Provinces	....	251,910	257,135
Total Oomras	1,186	1,701,489	1,819,916
Dholera	32,83	242,135	166,685
N.W. Provinces	....	129,913	120,896
Rajputana	251	68,504	80,284
Sind-Punjab	....	363,720	302,831
Broach	411	469,507	304,210
Coompta & Dharwar	3,678	115,711	152,610
Westerns-Northerns	817	65,822	69,914
Coconada	....	1,253	382
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	128	26,167	24,399
Persian	....	4,125	7,114
American	--	9,649	--
Egyptian and African	---	44,130	38,666
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	---	3,487	819
Total	9,754	32,35,619	30,88,726

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	30-5-25	1st Sept. to 28st May. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,254	551,118	963,912
Japan & China	11,403	1,542,046	1,345,444
Coast Ports	--	26,595	47,420
Upcountry by Rail.	--	12,943	19,122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	--	77,496	47,459
Total	12,657	2,210,108	2,423,357

THE PUNJAB STOCK EXCHANGE, LAHORE,

LAHORE, May 29.

The Punjab Stock Exchange opened for business on Friday, the 29th: May 1925, in the Bharat Buildings, at 4-30 p.m.

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Securities changed hands at 67/14. The Government of India 6 per cent. War Bonds 1926 were done at 102/.

Banks:—The Punjab National Bank share Ex-dividend 40 per cent. paid were offered for sale at 70 but buyers wanted at 69.

There were enquiries for Central Bank shares at 22/10 but sellers did not like to part with under 23 or Rs. 23/4.

The following shares were mentioned:—

702 shares fully paid up in Wah Stone and Lime Quary Ltd., Wah. Indo-Burma Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Calcutta. The Tata Construction Co., Bombay. 3 Ordinary and 3 Preference shares of Rs. 1,000 each paid Rs. 800 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., Bombay. 300 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid of the E. D. Sassoon (United) Mills, Ltd., Bombay. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., 100 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid. The Marshal Sons and Co., Ltd., 100 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid. The Central Province Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Bombay, 100 shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid. 20 shares of Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd., of Rs. 50 each fully paid. Shares of Muslim Bank Limited.

The Stock Exchange opens every Friday at 4-30 p.m. for one hour only.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 1;

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	3
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	3	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phœnix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	2	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	0
Textile	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	3

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 697
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 702.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 747.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 96.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 99.30.
London—Rome Liras 122.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 1. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs Demand.	697
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	209
Japan	115
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	1816
Christiania	2895
Amsterdam	1210
Switzerland	2511
Belgium	9933

London, May 30.

Exchange on London in Paris not received.

Exchange on London in Germany not received.

Exchange on London in Italy 12235.

New York, May 30.

Demand Bills (closed.)

BULLION.

Bombay, June 1.

Bar gold ready. Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 21-9-0.
Bar silver ready. Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement. Rs. 71-8-0.

LONDON, May 31.

Bar gold ready. s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready. d. 31-6.
Silver forward. d. 31-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain. China bought forward Market influenced by China Exchange. Think prices have about reached the top.
Sovereigns Ready 13-10-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13-8-9.
English 10 oz. Bar Gold 21-12-6.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

3 Mos London Discounts 4-11/16 per cent.
6 Mos London Discounts 4-13/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Bombay, June 1.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, May 29.

May	12.45+.07
June	12.38+.06
July	12.43+.07
October	12.01+.07
January	11.88+.07
March	11.89+.07
Egyptians	
July	26.75+.10
November	24.35+.15

The above message was miscarried hence the delay.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The work of Hundi-Chitthi and Seed-Wheat will be closed to-morrow on account of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The payments of time limit Hundies and fixed deposit maturing on 3rd inst. will be made to-day.

INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.,

The annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding, when the following Directors' report was approved and adopted:

The result of the year's working, after deducting the sum of Rs. 12,974-1-8 brought forward from the preceding year's account and transferring the sum of Rs. 80,360-14-6 standing to the credit of provision for Income-tax and Super-tax Account of previous years not now required, shows a loss of Rs. 27,136-13-0, owing to which no provision has been made for depreciation on block account and investments. The poor result is due to the cotinued depression in trade and consequent fall in prices to which reference was made in the last report. The installiion of the second rotary kiln at Porbandar was completed and the kiln came into operation in May last year. It was not however possible to keep the works running on full out-put owing to slackness of demand. Since the opening of the current year, there has been some activity visible in the demand for cement but in view of the suicidal competition that is prevailing in this industry, it is not certain whether this improvement will continue unless the Companies concerned come to some workable arrangement.

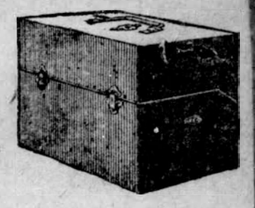
With regard to the Gwalior Cement Co., the Directors regret that owing to competition and the inability of the Indian Cement Co., to render further financial assistance to the former Company, it was unabe to pay interest on the debentures due on 1st October 1924 and thereafter. In order to prevent a foreclosure by the Debentureholders, the Company had no option but to accept the terms of the Debentureholders. The main terms are as folliws:—(1) The Gwalior State Trust to be appointed the managing agents of the Gwalior Cement Co., upon the same terms and conditions as those contained in the large cement dated the 25th day of November 1919 and made between the latter company and the Indian Cement Co.

(2) The sum of Rs. 11,50,000 with interest thereon due by the Gwalior Cement Co., to The Indian Cement Co., is to be liquidated by the issue to the Indian Cement Co., of 7 1/2 per cent. Non-cumulative preference shares of like value in the Gwalior Cement Co. One-third of the divisible profits of the Company after deducting thereout divided on the said preference shares shall be applied towards paying off the said preference shares or a part thereof.

The Nizam's Government having granted a debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Shahabad Cement Co., the work of construction at Shahabad, which had temporarily been suspended, has since been resumed and it is hoped that the Company will be in a position to start manufacturing operations in July next. Negotiations are being carried on for securing the working capital that will be required for the running of these works."

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. J. Bhabha were reelected directors.

PRIMAPHONE
PIC-NIC MODEL.



The smallest EVER READY Portable Gramophone.

No loose parts to assemble when playing or separate after playing but ready to play any sized records immediately the lid is opened.

Pigmy in Size, Giant in Strength and Volume.

Price: Single Spring, Rs 50/-
Double Spring, Rs 60/-

DELIVERED FREE at any Railway Station in India.

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY June 3.
King's Birthday: Banks closed.
FRIDAY, June 5.
Interned. (Arts) Exm. Result. University Hall, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, June 6.
S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
TUESDAY, June 9.
Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital Governor lays foundation-stone, Parel, p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	10 40	12 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jabalpur)	12 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	8 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III. Poona Express	12 20	8 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Mail	9 5	21 45
Madras Mail (Passenger)	7 0	9 0

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 28th ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of 21st ultimo arrived at Aden at 830 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT BORIVLI.

A Khadi Exhibition will be held at Borivli on 5th, 6th and 7th June 1925 in the Rastriya Sadia Building. A spinning competition will also be held. All desirous of joining should apply to Secretary, Borivli Congress Committee. All lovers of Khadi are requested to attend the same and make it a success.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the 'Munduka Upanishad" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday 3rd June at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House" 223, Girgaum Back Road.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY, CAVEL

Under the auspices of the Debating Society of the Catholic Library, Cavel. Mr. G. B. Das, M.Sc. (U.S.A.) will propose that "the intellectual advancement of a nation depends on the higher education of her women" in the Library Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) the 3rd inst. at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Chakravarty (G. E. Berlin) with Mr. Vas, B.A, L.L.B. will oppose the proposition. Mr. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-Law, will preside.

KUDAL DESHASHTHA GAUD BRAHMIN VIDDYAVRIDHI SAMAJ.

The attention of students seeking aid or applying for renewal of their stripends to the above institution, for the year 1925, is drawn to the fact that they must submit duly signed fresh printed application on or before 30th June 1925, failing which their claims, however exceptional, will not be considered under any circumstances. The student are also required to send a stamped and signed receipt for the total amount received by them during the year 1924. Printed application forms can be had o fthe Secretary Cavel, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VADNAGARA NAGAR STUDENTS.

The Vadnagara Nagar Mandal Bombay has decided to award "N. R. Jhala Cup" to the first among the successful candidates of the community at the last B.A. examination, and the "Sarabhai Prize" to the first among the successful candidates of the community at the last School Leaving Certificate examination.

Besides for helping the cause of education among the community the Mandal invites applications for Scholarships of about Rs. 3 p.m. from those who are studying in the Schools including the Matriculation standard and for loans of Rs. 50 to 70 from those who wish to prosecute their study further in any line after passing the School leaving certificate examination.

Printed forms can be obtained from the Secretary, V. N. Mandal A 58 Parnalal Terrace, Grant Road and should reach the Mandal not later than 15th June.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., has been returned unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency in place of Mr. C. N. Wadia, C. I. E., resigned.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, May 29.

The weather is very hot and hot winds are blowing throughout the day. Some deaths have occurred owing to sun stroke.

The Water Works Memorial is forwarded to the Government and it is hoped that Government will view it favourably.

The High School will be shortly provincialized.

The Deputy Commissioner Mr. Badford was here last week. He is making his presence felt in the district and the way in which he has dealt with several questions is a fair sign of his future success in the district. He keeps himself free from the influence of the subordinates.

The Electoral Roll for the new Municipal election is being prepared. The election will take place in November. Everything depends upon the result of the Corruption enquiry. If nothing comes out of this it will only induce corrupt members to come into the Committee.

Trade is very dull and the prices of food stuffs are going up rapidly.

DHOBI TALAO TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

John Antony Caitan Fernandez, who is alleged to have committed the murder of A. L. D'Souza and to have inflicted severe injuries to four others including a police naik at the Lusitanian Hotel, was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday.

Inspector Davison, who put up Fernandez applied for a remand of the accused for fourteen days, which was granted.

VICTIMS PROGRESSING WELL.

The victims who are detained in G. T. Hospital are all progressing favourably. Inquiries made at the Hospital on Monday show that the two Christians—Lobo, the violonist and Joseph Thaylus the cook, who had received severe injuries, are not still out of danger, though it is expected they may survive their injuries. Of the other injured persons the Parsi, Meher Boman, who has sustained injuries on the palm is progressing fairly well while the police naik who has an injury on the head with a fracture of the skull, is also doing well and it is stated that he would be shortly removed to Police Hospital.

HOW THE ACCUSED WAS SECURED.

John Fernandez, the suspect of the outrage, seemed to have given a lot of trouble to the police before he was arrested. On receipt of information of the incident police officers of the Esplanade Police Station immediately repaired to the scene. Sergeant Bailey who was the first to climb the stairs of the Lusitanian Hotel, was met with a missile of soda water bottle from the alleged perpetrator. Sergeant Bailey, however, was not to be daunted by such missiles. He managed to avoid it with the exception of some injuries on his hand. Not satisfied with it, the man took hold of a lighted lamp that was near by and hurled it at the police officer. However, other policemen came to Mr. Bailey's assistance and a little later Sgt. Bailey was able to secure the man.

STABS HIMSELF.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest on the body of Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan aged 40 years, when a verdict of death due to peritonitis following the infection due to a stab wound inflicted by himself was recorded.

Abdul Rahman Gulam Husein, the father of the deceased said that deceased was suffering from pain in the chest for the last fifteen years. He left the house on Saturday at about 7 p.m. but did not return home. At about two after midnight he received information that his son had stabbed himself. When he went to the hospital the deceased gave him a letter in which he said that he had stabbed himself to put an end to his life as he was worried over his illness.

CHARGED WITH PICKPOCKETING.

Inspetcor Davison put Noor Mahomed Fatch Mahomed, Abdulla Ibrahim, Ramzan Unamalli and Papa Ebrahim before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a remand of the accused till June 11 to enable the police to complete their investigations.

Mr. Davison said that the four persons have been arrested in connection with the numerous cases of pickpocketing which are daily reported from the Fort area.

The Magistrate remanded the accused till June 11.

CHARGE OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Mahomed Kuderbux, a Mahomedan was charged with causing grievous hurt to Sorabji Merwanji Bharucha.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted, while Mr. Thakkar, defended the accused. Messrs. P. Godinho and K. F. Nariman, pleaders, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Godinho at the outset requested the Magistrate to record the evidence on Sessions forms as the accused had been previously convicted on similar charges.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant who was running his sister's grog shop at Kalbadevi, was closing his shop at 9-30 p.m. on May 9 when the accused alighted from a hackney victoria and asked for a bottle of liquor. The complainant, declined to give him the bottle as it was closing time. The complainant and his friend Mr. Cooper then were proceeding home when the accused along with his companions who followed them began to abuse them. Not satisfied with abusing the complainant, the accused was alleged to have taken out a knife and pierced it through the bridge of the complainant's nose. The complainant was detained in the Hospital till May 24 and as a result of his injuries he lost the use of his right eye completely.

After recording evidence, the accused was committed to the Sessions.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Coconada a resolution was passed recommending that the proposed Andhra university should be established at Coconada, its claim for such favoured treatment being that it is more central place than any other centre in the Andhra province.

* * * *

Calcutta, June 1st.—Franz Osten, a German film producer was robbed of Rs. 6,000 six thousand while travelling on the E. I. R. near Burdwan. He has lodged a complaint to the police, who are investigating the matter.

* * * *

At an informal meeting of the leading Telugus of Ahmednagar held last Friday it was decided to form a Telugu Association at Ahmednagar and gradually to give effect to the resolutions passed at the Poona conference.

* * * *

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. N. Railway, Chakradharpur, wires under date 31st May:—

At about 17 hours on the 30th instant while 444 up goods was running between Rajganspur and Sonakhan 8 wagons got derailed and blocked the line which will probably be cleared by this morning.—A. P.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Sunday, 31st May.

GHATKOPAR GANG CASE.

MAGESTERIAL ENQUIRY IN THANA JAIL.

PASSAGE AT ARMS BETWEEN COUNSEL

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 30.

This case which has been dragging on for some months before Mr. Deo, the Special Magistrate, appointed by Government, in the Special Court held in the Thana Jail gives no indication of an early termination. The prisoners also have undoubtedly lost much of their usual cheerfulness and pluck, and seem to the dejected and "fed up" with their endless ordeal. Chacha, said to be the ringleader of the gang who is made an approver, is also looking thin and gloomy. Recent proceedings related to a great extent to the alleged complicity of Karandas in the dacoities in question. Karandas is a young well-built man, fair complexioned and more respectable looking by reason of his demeanour and dress than the other prisoners. He is said to be a very wealthy sugar merchant of Khan Bazaar, Bombay.

Bachu Jairam was the most important witness examined yesterday. He said he used to live at Mandvi in the house of his granny. He was employed in Pragji Soorji's 'pedhi'. His salary was Rs. 200 per month. He knew Charandas who was his casteman. He lived on the ground floor of his shet's house. He knew Vaman through Charandas. One night Vaman together with Charandas had come to his place with a sword hidden in an umbrella. On 29th June, he came to know that there was police search in Karandas house and that Karandas had been arrested. In the evening he took the sword and a stick sword (given to him before), wrapped them in a cloth and kept them in a trunk in the loft of the third floor of his house. On 30th March in the evening the police came to his house to search it. He was not at home at the time, but was brought there from his pedhi by a police sepoy. He did not say anything about the sword and the stick sword to the police but they were found by them in the search. He was arrested and since then he has been in the lock-up. At present he is detained in the Thana jail.

Mr. Parulekar, who is defending Karandas said he had special reasons for cross-examining the witness at once, for he had while entering the jail that day at noon seen witness Bachu Jairam in Mr. Kelkar's tent. (Mr. Kelkar is a C. I. D. Inspector in charge of the case. He has his tent outside the jail door).

Addressing witness Mr. Parulekar questioned: "Now tell me straight were you not in Mr. Kelkar's tent speaking to him before you came here to give your evidence? —No, not at all, I was never in the tent.

I ask you again were you not in Mr. Kelkar's tent at 2-30 p.m. when I passed it?—No, not at all. I was not there.

Mr. Yerowdekar (Police Prosecutor): It is a queer question to ask.

Mr. Parulekar: It may seem queer to you, it is not queer to me, for I have eyes to see and I did see witness with my own eyes at 2-30 p.m. talking to Mr. Kelkar in his tent.

As Mr. Parulekar was asking another question Mr. Dhurandar, pleader, who is watching proceedings on behalf of witness was seen shaking his head.

Mr. Parulekar: Now, Mr. Dhurandar I shall not allow you to shake your head in that way.

Mr. Dhurandar: Then do you mean to say that I should not shake my head?

The Magistrate: You are rather suspicious Mr. Parulekar. What harm is there if he shakes his head?

Mr. Parulekar: I know, sir, what shaking of the head means; there is shaking of the head which means nothing and shaking of the head which means something. I say which means a great deal. The way Mr. Dhurandar shook his head was to give witness a hint how to answer his question.

Mr. Yerowdekar: Please be careful you are making a defamatory statement.

Mr. Parulekar: You be quiet please you have no business to interfere. Mr. Dhurandar is quite capable of looking after himself.

Mr. Dhurandar (forbiddingly):—I challenge you to repeat what you have said. I am only watching proceedings in behalf of witness.

Mr. Parulekar (affably): Oh yes yes, I am quite prepared to hear and understand you, but I won't allow Mr. Yerowdekar to interfere in a matter which concerns us two.

The storm having abated Mr. Parulekar continued his cross-examination on the conclusion of which Mr. Yerowdekar with the permission of the Magistrate left the Court for a short while. On his return he asked his constable to put certain things in black and white. He went down to Mr. Kelkar's tent specially to ask him if the allegation made by Mr. Parulekar that he had seen witness Bachu in his tent was true and Mr. Kelkar had definitely and emphatically told him that there was no truth at all in Mr. Parulekar's statement, and so he deemed it necessary to ask Mr. Parulekar to state clearly and definitely whether he had heard some one else say to him about Bachus being in the tent or he had seen him there himself with his own eyes.

Mr. Parulekar: I want to make it clerly understood that I take the fullest responsibility for the allegation I have made and again repeat—and emphatically too—that I saw Bachu in Mr. Kelkar's tent with my own eyes.

His Worship having taken down the statement in black and white the case was adjourned.

INVESTIGATION OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Bandra, June 1.

Continuing his evidence last week in the case, the investigating officer said that on 17th June 1924 he took Srikisan to his house for search but nothing was found. On the very day Gaeul informed him about Chacha, Mohun, Master and others although he made enquiries at Parbadevi and Kumberwada for them they were not to be found. On 18th June he came to know that Shrinath Shiyamber had a gun for which he held a license, and that he was connected with the Mulund dacoity. Following this clue he ordered his Head Constable to get hold of the gun. The man was said to be residing somewhere at Parel. On the 19th of June a Fez cap had been found near the Ghatkopar dacoity scene which according to the statement of Srikisan had been worn by accused, Master. On the 23rd of June witness made enquiries regarding one Dhoolera, a sub-contractor, who pointed out one Thakur staying at Worlee who was said to be an intimate friend of the accused Chacha, Mohun and Master. Dhoolera took witness to Thakur's residence, which when searched revealed one gold and several silver ornaments. Witness further stated that the gold ornament was identified by Mulund, complainant as his property. A yellow coat and a pair of trousers which Mohun had given to Thakur were attached by witness. Thakur also told him that Chacha and Mohun were from his village and that they were addicted to committing bold and frightful robberies. Thakur had also informed him that they had in their possession revolvers and that Mohun and Chacha were his constant visitors and that many times they had put up with him. On the 25th June at 9 p.m. Mohun was arrested. Witness came to know of Mohun's arrest by telephone and he, therefore, started for Bombay. After this, according to information supplied by Mohun, the police started for the house where Chacha, Master and others were staying, but they were not found at home. They were staying in a room in a chawl. After that Mohun took witness to the tea shop of Bhogilal on the Sandhurst road where Chacha, Mohun and Master used to meet. Chacha and Master were not found, but Mohun pointed out Bhogilal and Chamanlal who were associated with the gang. He arrested both of them. Then he again went towards Golpitha at about 10 p.m. the same night and Mohun pointed out Chacha and Master there who were arrested on the spot. Witness was then taken to the exact place where Chacha, Mohun and Master resided and here on search two revolvers, some ammunition, clothes, utensils and spectacles were found, all of which were attached and a panchanama was made. From the very room of the three men a rent receipt also for Rs. 20 was found. Moreover, a coat, said to have been worn by Master, was also found. (At this stage witness identified Chacha and Master as also the grey coat found in the room which, according to the statement of Master, belonged to Juggon who was also one of the inmates of the room. The key of the room was with Chacha. All the articles found in the room were exhibited in the Court).

GOLD BANGLES IN SHOES.

Witness went on to say that on the 26th of June he went to search Master's house in the Cement Chawl. Acting upon information received, he searched Bachoo's house where he found on the loft a stick sword and another sword which were concealed in a locked up trunk kept on the loft. These swords were wrapped up in a 'dhotur.' He attached them. Sital's shoes were lying at the Ghatkopar Police Station. These were ordered to be brought to Bandra. From one of these shoes were extracted a pair of gold bangles and from the other another pair of gold bangles and a ring. The impression of these ornaments could be seen, said witness, in the inner soles of the shoes witness said on the 18th of July he made enquiries as to how and from where the guns and other things were obtained. A Parsi gentleman named Pestonji Ruttonji Daruwalla had met him in a railway train who informed him that on the 2nd of April 1924 he had been robbed by certain Bhayas outside the Elphinstone Road Station. From what he said witness concluded that this robbery also must have been the deed of the same gang, and so he asked the gentleman to accompany him up to the Charni Road Station, because accused Chacha was with him then. When witness and the Parsi gentleman got down at the Charni Road Station, Chacha was confronted with the latter who recognised "uncle" at once. Chacha also recognised the Parsi gentleman and made a clean breast of the whole robbery. About this time witness said the case was entrusted to the C. I. D. and after that, though he did not take any active part, still he gave all the assistance required of him. Only two dacoities were committed, said the Inspector, in his division in 1923, and by the time this gang was arrested in 1924 there were as many as ten dacoities. After the arrest of this gang there was a marked diminution of dacoities murders and serious offences.

The examination of the Inspector having concluded he was cross-examined by some of the accused.

Further evidence of Gangaram Sadhoo, Head Constable, and others was recorded. The Mulund Station porter gave an account of the Mulund dacoity to some extent as an eye witness and identified some of the accused as the men he had seen on the night of the dacoity.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE: —6

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—

Monday's opening rate	—12
Monday's closing rate	—6
Liverpool Market closed	
Local market closing at 9 p. m.	
candy Rs. 431-8-0	

INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The Tata Iron and Steel Company's Report is out. We shall hear much about the Company's future at the annual general meeting on the 4th instant. Protection given by the Assembly has enabled the Company to hide over the crisis. The Company is able to stand against continental competition in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces. But steel consumers in other parts of India like Sind, Gujerat, Deccan, South India and Burmah have to pay 30 per cent higher duty to give extra revenue to Government who have paid only 50 lakhs bounty to Tatas and got more than one crore extra income. Steel Trade is disorganised, Consumers have paid high prices while Tata Steel Company is still in anxiety about its future.

The first inquiry by the Tariff Board was hurriedly made and proved incomplete. The second inquiry revealed that the real competition was with Continental, not British steel. Under these altered conditions real relief to Tatas can come from bounty only. At present there is a 30 to 40 per cent duties with Rs. 20/- as bounty. I am in favour of demanding protection entirely by bounty of Rs. 50 to 60 per ton which will require Government to pay about Rs. two crores to Tatas. This sum can be raised by Government by levying duties of Rs. 20/25 per cent on all imported steel uniformly. This will give satisfaction to all parties. Steel Industry, steel trade and Government. There will not be uncertainty and suspense and annual inquiries will not be necessary. Steel merchants on behalf of steel consumers are going to put these views before Government and asking them to refer the question to Tariff Board at the third inquiry to be held in this month. Let the shareholders press this view on the Agents and Directors and give them a mandate to co-operate with steel merchants in the interest of consumers who have been suffering in the interests of steel Industry. If they do not co-operate Government would go on getting fat revenue out of Protection and bitterness between cousnmers and Indian Producers would increase.—Yours etc.

June 1. G. B. TRIVEDI.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

G. I. P. BEAT Y. M. C. A.

AN INDIFFERENT GAME.

Monday's match between the G. I. P. "A" and Y.M.C.A. "A", was a sorry successor to last Saturday's thrilling match. Neither side showed anything approaching first division form and it is certain would have fared badly at the hands of some of the junior clubs. The G. I. P. scored their only goal three minutes before the interval and that proved to be the only one. Brearly who stood between the sticks for the Young Men gave a delightful exhibition of gathering the ball smartly and clearing despite the attentions of several smart opponents. Mahar was a tower of strength in the defence, his kicking and heading being faultless. In the half line Turner worked hard and usually had the opposing wing well marked. For the Railwaymen King was the pick of the bunch and he seemed the only one to display any initiative.

The match started quietly and after a few exchanges, McCarthy missed the far corner by inches. The G. I. P. retaliated and Brearly had to defend his charge pretty frequently. Mahar, more than once, nipped in to baulk a forward in the act of scoring. Just before half-time, Alcock sent a stinger from the left which the goalie glanced on to the cross-bar, but King was there to take it as it rebounded and opened the score for the railway. The second half was composed of midfield play with the ball more often in the air than on the grass. Brearly was prominent for some good clearances when well tackled and earned round of applause. Ten minutes before the end Morehouse sent in a grand drive from long range which was just saved by Phipps.

G. I. P. "A" Phipps; Eagle and Veevers; Shinkfield, M. Dorsey and Callaghan; A. Dorsey, King, Thompson, Finnigan and Alcock.

Y. M. C. A. Brearly; Mahar and McKillip; James T. and Turner; Morehouse, McCarthy, Riches and Hierlehey.

Referee Sgt. Lowe R.A.S.C.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

June 20.—The Eastern Bank Cricket Club.
June 27.—The Bombay Telephone Co's C.C.
July 4.—Volkart Brothers Cricket Club.
July 18.—The Lloyds Bank Cricket Club.
Aug. 8.—Phipson & Co.'s Cricket Club.
Aug. 15.—Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.
Aug 22.—The E D Sassoon & Co's C.C.
Sept. 5.—W H Brady & Co's Cricket Club.
Sept. 20.—Indian Cotton Co's Cricket Club.
Sept. 26.—The Catholic Cricketers.
Oct. 3.—The Currency Office Cricket Club.
Oct. 10.—Phipson & Co's Cricket Club (Return).

"THE HAJ."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Owing to a domestic bereavement I have been unable to attend to affairs during the past few days.

Mr. Shoukat Ali, in your issue of the 20th inst., has been good enough to characterise me as the Elephant of Poros. I have at no time considered myself to be anything but a very insignificant fly on the wheel of life.

Does the fact of an opinion expressed in the comforts of an armchair in contradistinction to one from an uncomfortable charpoy detract from its value? and are we to disregard facts, because, we are swayed by the impulse of the moment? The fact is that Ibn Saud is an avowed Wahabi and he and his forebears have been the propagators of Wahabism. How, therefore, can any right-minded Moslem ignore the traditions of his faith and the reverence inherited by him through the centuries for the Holy Monuments of Islam simply, because, Ibn Saud the avowed heretic is to-day at variance with a supposed enemy of Islam in the shape of the Sherriffian family?

I confess to be anti-Wahabi by conviction, at the same time I am not pro-Sherriffian; but I would on principle give all sympathy and support to any Moslem who would stand up against Ibn Saud and his devastating hordes. The fact, however, remains that to-day and to-morrow the Sherriffian family are the guardians of the Holy Shrines of Islam in Medina and in Mesopotamia; shrines of our Holy Prophet, his daughter Fatema and grandson Hassan and of the Caliph's Abu Bakr and Omer at Medina; of Ali at Nejef; of Hosain at Kerbella; and of the great mystic Saint Shaik Abdel Qoudir Golanee and the Imami Aazam at Bagdad.

I am not elephantine in form, feature, appetite or inclination. Neither do I wish to be the leader of the Elephants of Poros to destroy my master's army. I count myself as one of the rank and file of Moslems striving, however, inefficiently to serve my conscience and community. Neither am I ambitious of becoming a demagogue to crush with the gillotine of invective those who have the courage of their convictions in regard to my views, for I remember the fate of that arch demagogue Robespierre, the initiator of the Terror of France a century and a quarter ago.

I do not wish to lead an army on a futile crusade like that of Peter the Hermit, nor do I lack the courage to withstand the onslaught of an Alexander's army, be the result what it may. I have the right of expressing my views on public and communal affairs and shall continue to exercise that privilege as long as I think that it is in the public interest to do so.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. ISPAHANI.

15, Ramparts Row, May 29.

SHARE BAZAR PANIC

MARKET STILL CLOSED

CONFIDENCE SLOWLY RETURNING.

After the closing of the Share Bazar on Saturday last there was a meeting of the Directors of the Association to consider the position, and devise means to improve matters if possible, or to put a stop to further demoralisation of the market. There was an informal meeting of the share brokers on Monday, and the meeting decided to appoint an advisory committee to take the necessary steps. The informal meeting has recommended that the price of the Bombay Dyeings should be fixed at about Rs. 800 per share and Centurys at Rs. 360, and all transactions in these shares should be out at these rates, whether purchases or sales. This rate will rule during the next month, and after that the market will take its course. Whether the rate is accepted by the Advisory Committee or not, or whether some slight changes are made in the rates fixed, the step was necessary in the interests of all. Both "Bears" and Bulls" will profit by this fixing of the rate and it is hoped that the opposing parties will be enabled by this device to meet their liabilities to some extent. There will, of course, be some failures in the bazar, but it is too early in the day to say whether there will be many and whether their liabilities will be very large, or rather out of proportion. Nobody expected the crisis, although everybody was working for it. The debacle was sudden and swift, but sure. The result is that the principal "Bull" operator is *non est* in Bombay, or at least for all practical purposes. The Advisory Committee were deliberating long over their decision, which will be made known in due course.

The Market was closed on Monday to stem the tide of depression, as there is no knowing to what extent the two scrips would have fallen if the Directors had not intervened and saved the "bulls". The some extent. The brokers and subbrokers were anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting and they were loitering in the Brokers' Hall listlessly the whole day, without being able to do anything. It is expected that the market will be opened to-day for business.

As a result of the unprecedented fall on Saturday other good scrips also went down in sympathy. Even those Mills which have paid a tolerable dividend in these times of abnormal depression saw their shares tumbling down. The Currimbhoy group of mills have done exceedingly well, considering the difficult times, but even their shares came down very much, merely in sympathy with the general market. Otherwise there was no reason for them to come down to such an unprecedented extent. For instance, Fazuls which were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 900 at the beginning of the month were transacted at Rs. 780 on Saturday last, recording a fall of nearly a couple of hundreds. This is only by way of example, and other shares too went down considerably.

As a result of the intervention of the Directors confidence is returning among the sharebrokers, and it is expected that further fall will be stopped by these drastic methods.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In the share market jutes experienced a fall in values due in some measure to the disturbing factors reported from Bombay which had a dampening effect upon operators. New Central on the other hand marked a considerable rise owing to scarcity of sellers. Coals remain a dull and lifeless market with little or no demand in evidence. Teas have come in for enquiry at better rates with a very fair turnover. In miscellaneous there have been quite a number of transactions concluded in rubber issues at about previous rates otherwise nothing of importance transpired in this section. Government securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. loan 1933 98/5, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12, do 1932 105.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/1.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Railway £2, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 73.

Jutes:—Alliance 533, Anglo India 419/8, Auckland 259/8, Birla pref 36, Baily ord 231/8, do pref 103, Belvedere 508, Budge Budge 429, Caledonian 607, Champdany 174, Clive 38/6, Craig 4/15, Dalhousie 399, Delta 531, Fort Gloster 917, Fort William 377, Mooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 39/8, Kamarhatty 571, Lansdowne 297/8, Lothian 437/8, National 29/2, New Central 593, Orient 216/8, Presidency 7/9, Reliance 61, Standard 422/8.

Coals:—Bengal 502/8, Banskuri annas 15, New Kessurgarh 9, Patmohna 1/1, Phularitand 1/6, Samla and Kendra 7/4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Building and Iron 5, Nimalaya Insurance 1, Associated Hotels pref 59, British India Corporation ord 4/8, Calcutta Tramways 67/4, Murree Brewery 121.

Tea Companies:—Banarhat 528, Basmaia 21, Barelli 6/8, Betjan 30/8, Bishnauth 30/8, East India 21/4, Easimara 40/4, Hattikhira 30/6, Jutlibari 16/12, Loobah 16/4, Orang 12/6, Puttinbaree 161, Rutema 18/12, Seajuli 40/4, Tengpani 19/12, Tezpore 17/8, Tukvar 33/8, Tuisong 19/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS

on commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

FOR **SAFETY** AND **GOOD SERVICE**

IN

LIFE ASSURANCE

GO TO THE

ORIENTAL

IN AGE SIZE AND **STRENGTH**

THE

GREATEST INDIAN
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Apply for full particulars to

THE MANAGER
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

COMPANY DIRECTORS', MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW

THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO-DATE BOOKS.

Four best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW, (1921) A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers Share-holders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1925:) 4th Edition (In press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING, (1916:) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy students and Business-men. Specially written for Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen Rs. 7-8-0.

PUBLISHERS,
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers.
OPP. St. Xaviers High School, Bombay.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY ABOUT

INCOME TAX

OR

SUPER TAX,

CONSULT

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

75, Mahabir Building,
Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No, 22550.

NOTICE.

COPIES OF

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

will be sold at

MATHERAN
Lord's Matheran Stores.
Bazar, MATHERAN.

MAHABALESHWAR
Mahabaleshwar Stores and Pharmacy
MAHABALESHWAR.

POONA
A. P. BAPAT & BROS.,
Book-Sellers and News Agent,
Bhudhwar, Poona City.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1925.

HOUSING OF WORKING MEN.

Sir George Lloyd has been called the father of the development of Bombay and Sir George Curtis its grandfather. It will be, therefore, legitimate to assume that the paper, which Sir George Curtis read on several occasions in India and subsequently before the Royal Society of Arts in London, contains the considered views and programme of the Government of Bombay. From this bible of development we find that "after lengthy discussions it was decided to supply the deficiency in the dwellings required for the working classes by direct Government action" and that "a scheme was drawn up to supply fifty thousand tenements at a total cost of five crores of rupees, the loss on the scheme being met by a town duty of one rupee on every bale of raw cotton coming into Bombay for export overseas." This estimate of one thousand rupees per tenement was a reasonable one, but has in actual practice been exceeded by over 100 per cent. Instead of fifty thousand tenements the Government of Bombay have stopped at 16,880 and instead of using the cotton duty for bringing down the rent low enough to be within the reach of the mill-worker, for whom these chawls had been created, much money from the burden on cotton trade has been used elsewhere. In an official publication of the Department we are told that the rent fixed for these tenements was about 25 per cent. lower than what would be fixed if a reasonable return to capital were expected. The higher rent, which the Department tried to charge in the first instance in order to meet the higher outlay, has not attracted sufficient tenants and the class of tenants attracted are not necessarily the workers, but, in many cases, the poorer middle-classes, whose status is much higher than that of the ordinary workmen. These rents have been recently reduced further and the non-response of the working classes to this additional reduction must be regarded as extremely significant pointing to the unsuitability of the location and the type of buildings. Why the locations were fixed where they were, one does not know. Because we are officially told that "these questions had to be discussed and plans formulated behind locked doors" and that "such secrecy was, indeed, observed that when the scheme to effect improvements on a sufficiently large scale to enable Bombay within a few years to make adequate provision for the requirements of advancing civilisation, was on August 3rd, 1920, laid before the Legislative Council in the form of a Bill authorising the Government to raise a loan for that purpose, *it took the public entirely by surprise* (our italics)."

The congested areas in the city have remained congested, because the population is poor and cannot afford a costly type of housing set up for them. Leaders of the Labour movement have frequently declaimed against the impossibility of a labourer getting Rs. 24 to 38 a month spending Rs. 14 or even Rs. 10 for his living accommodation. Why the State should have undertaken at public funds to put up these structures, which are, from an artistic and architectural point of view, an absolute eye-sore and which are a financial drag on the city's resources, has not yet been understood. The question arises whether these results would not have been secured at less cost, or whether better results would not have been obtained for the same outlay. The complaints about the design and the absence of *nahanis* and windows indicate that those who prepared the designs, were absolutely out of touch with the life of the people for whom the buildings were intended. The choice of the material involving the use on a large scale of steel and cement, both of which have fallen in value several hundred per cent., must also, in the light of subsequent events, be condemned. The breath of scandal has tarnished the activities of the department in connection with these chawls. Apart from complaints about the employment of non Indians, uneconomical methods of contract, and waste, graver allegations have been made regarding the doings of the Department, some of which have not been effectively answered. The claim made by the department at the time of the floatation of the loan that the money would be spent by Bombay and for Bombay has proved to be as ridiculous as the most trumpery advertisement of a patent medicine. The building of chawls started as a departmental activity, and at a later stage the work was given over to contracts. Of this sufficient explanation is not found in any of the reports. No financial comparisons have ever been published to indicate the bearing of this on the costs. In the meanwhile the position is that, instead of five crores, three and a half crores have been spent, and for seventy per cent. of the proposed expenditure only thirty per cent. of the proposed housing accommodation has been secured. Reckoning a tenement to house on an average five individuals as the Department does, it means that for the money spent, instead of 175,000 people being accommodated, provision has been made for only 84,400 people on account of official waste, miscalculation and extravagance.

There is nothing new in local bodies being called upon to take up the obligation for additional housing in the interests of the health of the city. But that the Government of Bombay should have regarded the Bombay Municipality as incompetent for the purpose and created a new department connotes centralising tendencies, for which the regime of the last Governor was notorious. The Improvement Trust, which has found many critics in the past, was doing creditable work in this direction and had already on hand the provision of about five thousand tenements for seventy-five thousand people. The other work of the Improvement Trust in opening out areas hitherto inaccessible, like the Dadar-Matunga and Sewri-Wadala areas, was likely to bear fruit by taking away a certain type of middle-class people from the working class localities and thus reducing the pressure there. Any one examining the situation is bound to come to the conclusion that the programme for working men's houses was, if not an afterthought, only an embellishment to deflect attention from other extravagant proposals. The slums of Bombay had already attracted attention and like the poor man at the gate the workmen's quarters have provided fit concomitants of the grandiose undertaking. The proposals about workmen's trains and other reasonable facilities to attract workers to the suburbs have been ridiculed though it is only when they live outside the city where they are not deprived of the advantages of light and air that they can live healthy lives. A continuous water supply, a costly scheme of drainage, markets and all modern facilities cost money. Did the Government of Bombay require a costly experiment like the one, which they have now only partially carried out, in order to disclose this elementary fact? The reduction of working hours from twelve to ten by law would have induced the workmen to go a little further from the factories both on account of cheapness of living and fresh air, if only the Government of Bombay had induced the railways not to increase suburban fares several times and to offer special fares for special workmen's trains. There is a class, which at present is not attracted for work in Bombay, which it will be good for Bombay to draw. Are we to believe that, having raised huts on the sky-scraper plan and invested so much money, the Government of Bombay are interested in making the suburbs less attractive? In any case, as we shall show on a later occasion, the Development Department cannot have it both ways and if its suburban schemes are to show good results men must live in the suburbs and be carried to the factories at reasonable cost.

WANTED—AN ENQUIRY.

The tragedy that has been recently enacted in the Alwar State is shrouded in complete mystery which appears exceedingly strange when we consider the time that has elapsed since its happening and the gravity of the allegations which are being made. We may recapitulate the story of the events as an ordinary reader of the newspaper would gather it. On the 19th of the last month, it was reported by the "Tej" that in the Alwar State a crowd of villagers, who had assembled to protest against some order of the administration, was fired upon by the troops, several persons were injured and that about 25 persons were arrested: the paper asked the authorities for an official version of the incident though we are still completely in the dark as to what it is. A Simla telegram of the 29th ultimo reaffirmed the lack of information on the subject but suggested that the trouble had arisen over the refusal of certain land-holders to accept the provision of a new settlement as well as to go to Alwar to represent their grievances before the Maharaja. The Durbar with quite a novel idea of acquainting itself with those grievances, "despatched a contingent of troops to the affected area." Is a military regiment considered a more efficient vehicle of publicity than revenue officers in Alwar? With what exceptional grievances was the area "affected"? Such facts are not clear even from the thinly apologetic piece of news which the Associated Press agency transmitted. But it seems as though the "trouble" was much more serious than complacent versions betrayed. With commendable promptitude, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee at Delhi has asked the Maharaja of Alwar to permit a Congress representative to visit the village of Nimucharan where the tragedy is alleged to have happened. We trust the permission required will be immediately given since the State has absolutely nothing to lose and much to gain by an impartial investigation in the whole affair. The reputation of the Durbar no less than the claim of justice is involved in the case. It is only a guilty conscience that shuns the light of the day and blockades truth.

That, in sum, is the meagre and scrappy information vouchsafed to the public and there the matter rests so far as they are concerned. But behind this colourless and dry piece of news lies the tale, if the facts alleged be true, of a second Jallianwalla. A man who has escaped from the shooting affray from the village of Nimucharan has given in the "Pratap" a moving picture of the alleged terror and if even a particle of his account is true, it is clearly a case calling for a searching and fearless investigation through an independent enquiry commanding public confidence. It appears that the Rajputs of the village held a meeting to protest against some regulation or law regarded as obnoxious by them and decided to appeal to the Maharaja and even the Paramount Power. This incidentally is in contradiction of the Associated Press report that the persons refused to convey their grievances to His Highness: indeed, when a few days before the tragedy some officials visited the village and enquired the reason of their refusal to lay before them their grievances, the Rajput leaders replied that they thought it useless to do so but would gladly approach and request the Ruler if he would listen. The protest of the Rajputs, it is alleged however, infuriated the authorities who sent a regiment of nine hundred men, with guns and machine-guns, who besieged the village on the 13th May and took the wells into their possession. When next day some leaders of the village approached the military camp to request the officers to allow the use of the wells, they were, it is alleged, shot dead. On the night of the 14th, there was a huge fire in the village and the correspondent of the "Pratap" insinuates a deliberate and callous burning of the place through mere vindictiveness; he also says that the number of casulties was over six to seven hundred, and many of the corpses he alleges were burnt in the fire or thrown in the river. He is prepared to prove his allegations on pain of death. Whether this report is exaggerated or not only a thorough investigation can show: if only to refute these unprecedented allegations an enquiry is needed and we hope for the sake of the honour of Indian Princes that they will be refuted. A number of things require to be cleared up. What was the order or settlement against which the meeting protested and did the meeting menace the safety of the State? What was precisely the provocation for deputing such a large military force with modern means of warfare to an unarmed village? What was the population of the village and the number of cultivators and landlords and what is the number to-day? Who was responsible for the incendiarism on the night of the 14th and what is the extent of the damage done? What is the official version of the causes of the shooting or "trouble" if you will, and of the results of the official endeavour to "restore" law and order and get the situation "under control"? All these interrogations challenge an immediate and satisfactory reply. Simla in its phlegmatic equanimity cannot shun action on the stale plea of "no information; if it had been a Hindu-Muslim riot the news would have flashed all over the country and cabled to London; in this case the rights and lives of poor Indian ryots are concerned and Simla pleads ignorance. If it is ignorant, it is its duty to inform itself as well as the public regarding the truth of the matter; and having done so to persuade the Maharaja of Alwar now in the salubrious climate of Abu to institute or at least permit an independent enquiry into a mysterious affair which has created as much alarm as it has produced a crop of serious allegations and evil rumours.

Notes of the Day.

Ideals and Idealogues.

Mr. Baldwin has paraphrased the old slogan about thinking imperially into the prosaic tag "Knew your Empire." In his conception the Empire is the same as the Commonwealth of British nations, the five nations of Kipling's vision. It is customary to add the term "and India" in the description of the white confederacy, but now that the war is over obtrusive compliments to India are not of great importance. British statesmen, generally speaking, do not encourage any sentiment of attachment among Indians to the Empire; they take it for granted that a picturesque allusion to India and an occasional call for "sincerity" are ample fare upon which to thrive. Their attitude makes the task of restraint difficult for Indian leaders. We should, therefore, be prepared for expression of views that indicate the exhaustion of hope. At the Godavari district conference a resolution for complete independence was passed and it marks, in a rudimentary but unmistakable manner, the sense of exasperation against rampant reaction in British policy. We are appalled not so much at the enormity of the sentiment as at the purblind superciliousness of our rulers who encourage the spirit of separation. Reactionaries may prize it as a weapon of scare-mongering propaganda but to thoughtful Britishers it should reveal the odds against which the forces of restraint have to struggle. Mr. Baldwin's description of the Empire "as the Commonwealth of British nations" hardly allows any respectable place for India in the family circle and in a real sense the British premier ought to appreciate expressions of sentiment tallying with his disruptive ideal. There is, however, a small point worthy of consideration by Conferences which owe allegiance to the Congress. Resolutions which are directly or implicitly at variance with the professions of the Congress should not be passed by auxiliary bodies. Swaraj or dominion status involves the right of contracting out of the Empire, but sweeping enunciations of objects and aims should follow organised opinion expressed through the Congress.

A Chance for Marauders.

The disturbance in Shanghai which admittedly is a result of a local strike will of course be exploited by the foreign interests in China to strengthen their yoke over that unhappy country. The "Times" has already moralised on the chaos in China and the duty of the Powers to discard their present role of mere "passive distressed spectators." It wants to have the civil war ended immediately with the co-operation of Foreign Powers since the Chinese alone are deemed incapable of ending it. How disinterested of the Powers to prevent anarchy in other lands, how obliging of them to co-operate with the Chinese even against their wishes! Anarchy in China is not much worse than anarchy in Middle and Eastern Europe but curiously enough the British are not advised to co-operate there in promoting stable government. The anarchic conditions in China, however, are to be made a pretext for diplomatic intervention resulting in more extra-territorial privileges, concessions for foreign commerce and increasing sovereignty of trading concerns. The definition of 'good' in ethics is difficult: but the meaning of good government in imperial parlance and as preached by the "Times" is as clear as crystal; it is government which secures fat dividends for foreign capitalists who strangulate China and call it an open door policy.

A Model Constitution!

A full-fledged constitution has suddenly burst into bloom in Indore but as an approach to democracy it is as unreal as the elaborate Dassera Festivities meant to be a preparation for war against an enemy who does not and cannot exist. Inverting the order of many a incipient constatution, the Indore State has invested the unwieldy legislature of nine members with tremendous powers of legislation though nothing is said in the draft provisions regarding the powers of interpellation or moving resolutions. But the legislative powers of the Indore Legislative Committee are even more remarkable than its composition. The list of subjects which is outside the purview of the Committee covers almost all fundamental points. The Committee is prohibited from dealing with matters relating to the royal family; this, we suppose, precludes the members, if they have the courage to withstand the Ruler and incur his disfavour, from fixing a civil list standardising the expenditure of the royal family. Military affairs, in slavish imitation of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, are excluded from the sphere of the Committee; but surely in Indore the army is not a garrison of occupation to be kept out of the defiling reach of the inhabitants of the soil. Most extraordinary, however, is the inhibition relating to the constitution of the State: that we take it is a modest attempt of the Indore Durbar in the direction of humour since until the new constitution was invented it was impossible to say what the constitution of the State was. The majority of the Indian States, like the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, have no constitutions: they have only an institution of personal and absolute rule—that's all. The wise provision, therefore, is probably a timely safeguard against any endeavour to stampede the State into liberalising the model constitution graciously bestowed on the people.

THE SATARA CONFERENCE.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR.)

II.

The third point of attack by the critics of the Satara Conference is the resolution about the lull in the country and the means suggested therein to remove it. The resolution is as follows:—

"This Conference deplores the present lull in the country and is emphatically of opinion that the same is due mainly, if not entirely, to the fact that the Congress has for some time past ceased to have a political policy and programme of its own, devoting itself as it has been doing exclusively to the constructive programme which is essentially non-political, and also to the absence of unity among various political parties in the country. This Conference, therefore, recommends to the All-India Congress Committee that in order to give a fresh impetus to the political life in the country, it is absolutely necessary that the political programme of the Swarajya Party should be immediately taken up by the Congress as its own with such modifications in the same as may be necessary to enable various political partis in the country to join the Congress as at the time of the Amritsar Congress, and thus to present a united front to Government in the present political struggle both inside and outside the Councils."

'A Clear Lead."

It may be at once stated that the resolution was treated by all present at the Conference as the most important one, and was passed without a single dissentient voice. It was moved by no less a person then Mr. N. C. Kelkar in a speech which was as well marked by close, incisive logic as by superb analysis of the various causes which have led to the present political rut. In fact, this was *the* speech of the Conference, and it created such a profound impression on the whole audience that several of them who were inclined to scoff at the start highly admired it at the end. The resolution gives a clear lead to the country, which it may do well to accept. It bespeaks a well-intentioned endeavour on the part of the Conference to take the Congress politics out of the hopeless muddle in which it has sunk for some time past. It calls upon the All-India Congress Committee, for that matter every Congressman, to consider the political situation seriously, and not permit it to be made any more the sport of the Congress demi-gods or the experimenting-ground of moral alchemists. It challenges all those who have any faith in the potentialities of the Congress, to exercise rightly their reason and to determine in a calm and dispassionate manner whether that august body is to be allowed any further to wander in mere airy nothings, or it is to be made once again to live, move and have its being amidst the realities of life. It is really a matter of deep regret that a resolution of this nature should have offended some persons, and greatly disturbed their self-complacency.

Political Quiescence.

The resolution in question is made up of two parts—the first part contains its preamble, whilst the second suggests the way to make Congress politics real, living and vivacious as before. The Conference, while recording its definite opinion upon the present political quiescence in the country, assigns two main reasons therefor, namely, the concentration of all attention and energy upon the constructive programme only at the cost of all political policy and programme, and the absence of unity among the various political parties in the country. And it is suggested that the Congress should, in addition to the constructive programme, adopt the Swarajya Party programme which is essentially political in nature, with such modifications therein as would be found necessary to bring together all the political workers, and infuse fresh life

(Continued on page 8.)

GODAVARI DISTRICT CONFERENCE

DESABHAKTA VENKATAPPIAH'S CALL TO ACTION

"LET SWARAJISTS COME OUT."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 28.

The Godavari District Conference finished its sittings under the guidance of Desabhakta Konda Venkappiah Pantulu, who presided in the unavoidable absence of Dr. B. Pattabhisetaramiah, the President-elect, due to ill-health.

The President traced the history of the non-co-operation movement and characterised the present lull, as a direct result of the wrangling of national leaders.

SWARAJISTS AND COUNCILS

He then dealt with the work of the Swarajists in councils and said that Desabandhu and his friends were successful in Bengal in completely overthrowing diarchy. But he believed, that the administration has come to a stand-still. When the wishes of the council are every day flouted, and when the Governor is attaining his ends through veto and certification powers, no good purpose will be served by sticking to the councils and carrying on obstruction against an irresponsible bureaucracy. He opined that the work of the Swarajists in the council chamber was over, and it is time they should come out and join hands with the other Congressmen and push on the Constructive Programme.

COMMONWEALTH BILL

Referring to the Commonwealth Bill of Dr. Besant, the president said that the principle of redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis, is not definitely incorporated in the Bill and this, he said is a grave defect of special importance to Andhras who have been long asking for a separate province.

He then strongly criticised the suggestion of the president of the Maharastra Conference at Satara that Mahatma Gandhi should retire from the Congress. He appealed to the house to work out the spinning franchise, and do everything in their power, for the removal of untouchability.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

The most important resolution passed at the conference was that relating to complete independence. Mr. B. Sambamurty of Cocanada has long been propagating the ideal of complete independence among the people of Andhradesa. It was passed once in the Godavari Conference of 1921, but subsequently it was rejected by the District Conferences in 1923 and 1924. It was also rejected by the Andhra Provincial Conference last year at Madras by the casting vote of the President, but now it was a decisive victory. 62 voted for the resolution of Mr. Sambamurty, urging on the next congress to define the word 'Swarajya' in the first article of the Congress constitution as complete independence free of all foreign control, and only 29 voted against the resolution. There was a lengthy discussion about it. Mr. Sambamurty had the support of Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, founder of the Satyagraha Ashram at Sitanagaram, as also that of young workers like Sjts. Kela Venkatrao, and M. Annapurniah, and M. Tirumarao and heroic women like Desabandhavi Subbamma. Desabhakta Venkatappiah, the president made a stirring speech against the resolution. Mr. V. Ramadas, member of the Council of State, who was present, fervently appealed for the rejection of the resolution, and so many others threw their weight against it, yet the victory for the "Independence" party was crowning. This is but an indication to show that opinion in Andhra is gradually veering round towards independence though several men of influence are still against it.

KHADI EXHIBITION

There was also a Khadi exhibition along with the conference. Mr. V. Ramadas Vice-President of the Andhra Swarajya Party and member, Council of State, opened the exhibition after making a nice speech. He said that neglect of Khaddar would bring about the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the Congress, which he said, means a national calamity.

This coming from a Swarajist leader like Mr. V. Ramadas soon after the Satara 'Revolt' was specially appreciated by the audience.

Besides the political conference and the Khadi exhibition there were the ladies conference, and the removal of untouchability conference, and the flag unfurling ceremony. Desabandhavi Subbamma the only Andhra lady that entered the jail and lived there for a year presided over the ladies' conference. A great Pandit, Sree Upadrashta Subramanya Sastri, presided over the untouchability conference. Mr. B. Sambamurty, the first Indian to go to jail, for hoisting the Swarajya flag (at Cocanada) performed the flag unfurling ceremony. There was a spinning competition also at which some ladies and boys showed their skill and won prizes.

EARL OF OXFORD.

CONFERMENT OF NEW HONOUR.

LONDON, May 31.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.—Reuter.

PRINCE REGENT OF PERSIA.

TEHERAN, June, 1.

The Prince Regent of Persia has been decorated by the King of Italy with the Most Exalted Order of Saint Annonciade.—Reuter.

STUDENT'S RIOT.

SEQUEL TO SHANGHAI SHOOTING.

OVER 30 ARRESTS EFFECTED

LONDON, May 31.

Shanghai.—Rain is keeping the streets empty, but the suppressed excitement of the students necessitates continuance of precautions. Over thirty arrests have so far been made, but these do not include any girls, a few of whom were mixed up in the riots. The general opinion is that the action which the police took was the only way of preventing the students from forcibly entering the police station and securing arms, which eventually would have led to very serious results.

The Chinese press reports the affair dispassionately and adds that the Chinese and foreign authorities have the matter in hand. Newspapers expect an amicable settlement without any further trouble.—Reuter.

TAYABIA ORPHANAGE OF POONA.

CHARGE ACCEPTED BY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, June 1.

Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman, a member of the Bombay Corporation has asked the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference to take charge of the management of the Tayabia Orphanage of Poona. This orphanage has been in existence for many years and is endowed with property worth Rs. 150,000 bringing in a monthly income of about Rs. 600.

The Governing Board of the Conference at a meeting held this week decided to accept charge of the orphanage as an experimental measure.

The Board further decided that in addition to the limited number of orphans as required by Mr. Haji Esa they would admit as students the sons of poor parents on a nominal charge.

It is reported that a number of other students have applied for admission, some from as far as Ratnagiri.

Two Mahomedan gentlemen, Messrs. H. S. Kalla, Army Contractor and Ahmed Haji Ismail Nakhooda J. P. have promised to replace some of the old stock of the institution.—A. P.

IN CONGENIAL ATMOSPHERE.

MOPLAH PRISONERS IN ANDAMANS.

MADRAS, June 1.

According to the Calicut correspondent of the "Hindu" who had an interview with the Moplah prisoners that have now returned to Malabar to induce their families to proceed to the Andamans, the Moplah convicts in the island for from finding the Andamans an unhealthy and uninviting place experience there a congenial atmosphere and the same conveniences and comforts as they had in Malabar. They are reported to have said that unless they had vested interests in Malabar, they did not find it necessary to leave their new homes in the Andamans.

ITALIAN AIRSHIPS AT BARCELONA.

ROME, June 1.

The Italian airship "Esperia" has sent a wireless message that it left the Ciampino aerodrome near here at 8-45, last evening, joined the airship "N. L." from the Pontedera aerodrome near Corsica at mid-night and arrived at Barcelona at eight in the morning. It made a good landing and was received by the civil authorities and naval and military officers. The crew was received by the King and Admiral Demagaz, vice-President of the Directory and was given reception by Spanish officers. The airships left for Toulon in the afternoon where they landed at seven in the evening. They will return to Italy on Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

A RATNAGIRI GRIEVANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAREPATAN, June 1.

Many people coming from a distance of about 50 miles, after suffering worries caused by the rainy season, have been put to great inconvenience and loss of money on account of the absence of Sub-judge, Devgad Court, District Ratnagiri since the 25th May, 1925, and on account of no definite arrangement made. Will Government enquire into the matter?

CABLE ITEMS.

London, June 1st.—The War Office announces that the Indian Medical Service Officers, Colonel A. A. Gibbs and Col. E. L. Perry, have been appointed respectively Honorary Physician and Honorary Surgeon to the King's Indian Medical Forces vice Major-General Jackson and Col. Wall respectively, who have retired from the Service.—Reuter's Special.

London, June 1st.—A message from Liverpool says that a fire broke out on board the British steamer the "City of Lahore" in number one hold among general cargo including cotton, which was slightly damaged. The fire was extinguished by the fire brigade.—Reuter's Special.

FATAL QUARREL

MURDER OF CHINESE GENERAL.

SEQUEL TO CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 1.

Shanghai.—It is reported that General Li-kwei-Yuan, Chief of the Staff of the First Mukden Army was killed and Cheng-quo-Jui, Brigade Commander, and Yuan-shi-Fu, Chief of Court Martial, were seriously injured during a Conference at the Army Headquarters not far from here.

It appears that Cheng-quo-Jui came there to investigate local traffic in opium. A disagreement arose between the other two whereupon Li's bodyguard fired at and wounded Yuan whose bodyguard returned shots which hit Cheng. Li-kwei-Yuan jumped out of a window to escape the fusillade and broke his neck.—Reuter.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN MADRAS.

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MADRAS, May 31.

Congress activities are making no headway in Madras. The Madras presidency comprises of the Congress provinces of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Desh and Kerala. In Kerala with the practical suspension of Vykom Satyagraha the Congress organisations appear to have come to a stand still. The Congress membership is very low. There is no organised attempt to open spinning centres or to enlist Congress members. There are differences of opinion over the merits of Mr. Gandhi's compromise in regard to Vykom affair. There is a feeling that the compromise does not represent any triumph for the reformation party.

In the Andra Desh there were 2000 members in the month of March. This is reduced to 200 in the month of May. The elections to the Provincial Congress Committee could not be fully held owing to the lack of members. Many prominent Congressmen have not been elected to the Provincial Congress Committee or other important executive posts. The statement of account shows that during last year the Committee spent a sum of Rs. 27,000 collected as Gandhi Puja Nithi and another Rs. 12,000 received from the Reception Committee of the Coconada Congress without any tangible results. The Committee has no credit balance but a liability of Rs. 2,300. The present treasurer, Mr. Nageswara Rao, proprietor of the "Andhra Patrika" who has been the financial mainstay of the Committee, has declined to be elected as Treasurer this year. Mr. K. Venkatappiah leading Congressman of the Province has also declined to be elected President of the Provincial Committee. Mr. Sambamurthi an ardent junior Congressman has been elected President. Personal controversies are the main feature of the Andhra politics. Mr. V. Ramdas, Swarajist leader who is touring in the Andhra Districts for forming branches of the Swaraj Party has made a statement to the Press that he finds it difficult to open branches as there are very few members on the Congress rolls and the rules of the Party require that the Swarajist should be a Congressman.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Great interest is taken in the forthcoming Municipal elections in the Madras city and a keen contest is expected between the Swarajists and non-Brahmins represented by the Justice Party. Meetings are being held in every ward of the city both by the Swarajists and the Justice Party. It has become a frequent occurrence now for the meetings held by the Swarajists to be interrupted, and stones thrown, and blows exchanged. These acts of rowdyism are attributed to the Justice Party. F. P.

(Continued from column 4.)

where he will meet Mr. C. R. Das and spend some days with him.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Gandhi visited Sriniketan Sural Agricultural section of the Ashram and was very interested in all that he saw. On his return from Sural he had another interview with Dr. Tagore. The interview was of a private character, but it is understood that he dwelt on political subjects, which in the end however, turned on religion. The conversation lasted nearly three hours.

In the course of the day Bishop Fisher of America came to the Ashram to meet the poet and Messrs Gandhi and Andrews met him and had a long conversation with him. In the afternoon Mr. Gandhi invited the children to meet him and passed an enjoyable time.—A. P.

DR. BESANT'S BILL.

KARACHI GIVES NO SUPPORT.

KARACHI, June 1.

A public meeting to support the Commonwealth of India Bill was held at Karachi under the presidency of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas. After a few introductory remarks by the president and the speakers on the objects of the Bill, a resolution supporting the draft bill prepared by Mrs. Besant was moved for adoption by the meeting. The resolution was strongly opposed by some on the ground that it was not discussed by recognised bodies such as the Congress or the Swarajya party and that therefore they could not lend their support to it. It was also urged that there was no protection for minority interests. On votes being taken the original resolution adopting the Bill was lost by an overwhelming majority. A. P.

WHOSE FAULT?

ANGLO-INDIANS AND CONGRESS

GANDHIJI'S ASSURANCE.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Anglo-Indian question was gone into fully with Mahatma Gandhi on his being again interviewed by Dr. E. W. B. Moreno. At the outset Dr. Moreno pointed out the difficulties involved in Mr. Gandhi's advice as to spinning and wearing khaddar. Anglo-Indians would find such difficulties insurmountable in adopting this peculiar method of employment even assuming that the arguments in favour of khaddar as advanced by Mr. Gandhi were correct.

Mr. Gandhi admitted that it was not easy to win over an entire community such as the Anglo-Indians were to the way of adopting such methods of occupation, but he was prepared to exercise his patience on their behalf. He would be satisfied for the present if only the favourable mental attitude was achieved by Anglo-Indians. As regards his spinning programme, spinning was meant principally to relieve the distress of the suffering masses. Spinning was the common bond of union between rich and poor and he would advise even Englishmen resident in India and eating of the salt of India to be true to the land of their adoption and to take to spinning.

PREFERENCE TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

Dr. Moreno pointed that at present Anglo-Indians had some definite representation in the Councils, in the Assembly and in other public bodies. What would be the fate of this minority community if Swarajya should come in? What place would they occupy along with the greater communities of India? Mr. Gandhi replied that he could forsee no disastrous consequence if the Anglo-Indians were to come in along with the other communities. He held that the Hindu and Muslim communities should go out of their way and grant Anglo-Indians even preference in India's representative institutions for the simple reason that they were minorities and required greater protection. Mr. Gandhi said that the great test for all service should be efficiency. If Anglo-Indians were suited for such posts, by all means let them retain for some time to come. When Indians could, in time, qualify for these posts on the grounds of efficiency they could not be restricted from holding them, but by that time there might be other avenues of employment that could be open for Anglo-Indians. He did not want a levelling down so far as the communities of India were concerned; it should be a levelling up. He preferred to go in a railway carriage which was driven by a locomotive driver of a qualified European or Anglo-Indian type such as now were to be seen rather than have an indifferent Indian driver at the engine.

WHOSE FAULT?

Referring to the education of Anglo-Indians, Mr. Gandhi would say that it did not improve much their morals, for while travelling he often noticed that Anglo-Indians instead of having the virtues of the European and Indian communities had the vices of both. The worst expressions of abuse in the Indian vocabulary and the vilest words of the English language were mingled daily in their common speech. Such depraved tastes had to be rectified by the Anglo-Indians themselves. The reason why this still continued with the community was because they isolated themselves, had ceased to assimilate what was best in their neighbours. "We should welcome you in the Congress. Why do you not come in?" asked Mr. Gandhi. "Whose fault is it if you stand outside? I for one would welcome you with outstretched arms, as I would welcome the Jews or Parsis. The Congress is no true national institution if it does not embrace all the parties. As regards the yarn franchise Anglo-Indians could get over the difficulty as others at present did by purchasing yarn locally and forwarding it on."

THE TWO CLASSES.

Dr. Moreno said there was a tendency in the community to divide itself into two classes, one leaning towards the European side, the other to the Indian side. But opinions were fast veering round. Mr. Gandhi stated that he himself had noted the change of opinion of Anglo-Indians towards the idea of classing themselves as Indians The problem of the poorer classes, he emphasised was the problem for Anglo-Indian thinkers to solve. "We have our problem of the untouchables", continued Mr. Gandhi, "you have the same problem in another form."

At the conclusion of the interview Dr. Moreno asked Mr. Gandhi to allow him to ask a series of set questions affecting the Anglo-Indian community in Mr. Gandhi's paper with a view to securing studied answers on the issues involved. "I shall welcome such questions" said Mr. Gandhi "as a friend of your community, as indeed of all those who are born or resident in India. I shall be glad to do what I can do to clear the issue so that we may have a better vision of the future. After all we are both working for a common purpose the uplift of India, your country and mine."—A. P.

GANDHIJI AT SHANTINIKETAN.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH POET.

SHANTINIKETAN, June 1.

Mahatma Gandhi spent Saturday and the whole of Sunday here taking complete rest. He will remain in the Ashram the whole of Monday keeping his day of silence. On Tuesday morning he will proceed to Darjeeling

(Continued in column 5.)

WILL GOVT. INTERFERE?

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION'S WIRE TO SIMLA.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation, Calcutta has telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner of Railways, Simla, saying the Punjab railway strike situation is becoming serious. He solicits Government intervention and the appointment of a Conciliation Board for an early settlement and also an immediate enquiry into the grievances of the railway employees in pursuance of the Assembly resolution passed on 5th February last.—A. P.

STRIKERS FIRM AT KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 1.

Mr. F. A. Peter, Divisional President, Union, Karachi writes:—The North Western Railway strikers at Karachi are firm and the total is increasing very rapidly. To-day 15 men struck the work and joined the strikers. We expect more to-morrow.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILWAY AUTHORITIES' TREATMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 31.

The following resolution was passed in a public mass meeting held at Iddgah Maidan yesterday.

That this meeting records its emphatic protest on behalf of the N. W. Railway strikers for the dastardly treatment they have received at the hands of the railway police, and Government authorities being made victims of tyranny under Section 138 of the Railway Act and illegally subjected to evictions from their homes with their children and women folk forcibly driven into open streets in the face of the press and public opinion emphatically expressed against it.

That such conduct is but merely an abuse of power, an affront to Indian feelings in general while it is strongly condemned it will not be easily forgotten by Indians.

PROPOSAL FOR CONCILIATION BOARD

The General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation, Calcutta has sent us the following for publication:

The public is already aware of the N. W. Railway strike which is going on for more than two months. The strike originated from the Loco Shops at Rawalpindi and commenced on the 26th March last. The immediate cause of the strike appears to be the dismissal of one Mr. P. Nanak Chand. Although the statements and communiques issued in the press from time to time by the Railway authorities and the Railway Union, appear to be conflicting about the actual state of affairs, there can be no denying the fact that about 20,000 men, if not more, have been affected by the strike and it has spread over Rawalpindi, Kundian, Lala Musa, Malakwal, Khanewal, Sukkur, Kotri, Keamari, Karachi, Lahore, Kalka, Ambala, etc. According to the version of the railway authorities hundreds and thousands of new men have been recruited and many strikers have been victimised particularly in the Loco Shops at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Karachi. It is also reported that the Karachi strikers have been evicted from the railway quarters with the aid of the armed police. The strike still continues and has spread over the lines and we are informed that a few workers of the traffic department here and there have also joined the strikers, but we cannot say for certain where it would lead to.

This is in short the story of the strike and it is really a pathetic one, when one takes into consideration the true picture of the destitute conditions of the workers. Even without going into the question of the merits or otherwise of the strike, it is surely a matter to be deeply regretted that the railway authorities are showing a very undesirable and uncompromising attitude towards the strikers. And this has led the strike to continue so long, causing a good deal of discontent among them and consequently helping it to spread over many more places. The strikers must have come to the point of starvation and it is quite unfair on the part of the authorities to stick to their "Zid", and it must be opposed to all sense of humanity.

DEMAND FOR CONCILIATION BOARD.

It is also regrettable that inspite of our requests to the Government and the demands from many other quarters, the Government does not appear so far to have taken any action in the matter. We have asked the Government to appoint a Conciliation Board immediately to bring about an early settlement of the dispute and this Board to consist of two Officials, two non-official elected members of the Legislative Assembly, the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation, one representative of the N. W. Ry. Recognised Union and two representatives to be elected by the strikers. If this modest and reasonable request is not acceded to, we do not know when and how this strike will end. If the Government thinks that there had been no sufficient grounds for thte present strike and if this is its sincere conviction, still we cannot refrain from asking the Government to appoint at once such a Board as may go into the details and institute an exhaustive enquiry for an equitable settlement. The railway authorities are taking undue advantage of the helpless position of the workers and we must say it is wrong in principle. But we are still more surprised at the stoic indifference of the Government in such a vital matter affecting the interests of so many thousands of workers and the public at large.

We take this opportutnity to exhort the railway workers throughout the country to be conscious of their own position and organise themselves into a strong federated body with different unity ganisations under its banner, so that they can assert their rights and put forward and ventilate their grievances by all legitimate means. And for this, the seven lakhs of railway workers in India must rally round their own Associations and Unions and stand united under the banner of the All-Idia Railwaymen's Unions Federation and extend their sympathy and support to the N. W. Railway workers who are now in distress and have been rendered homeless

PUNJAB HINDUS' CONFERENCE.

LALAJI'S ADVICE.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED.

AMRITSAR, May 31.

The Hindu conference dissolved this evening after a two days' sitting. The heavy rain which was preceded by a dust storm last night did not interfere with the programme of the conference and the wrestling matches, watched by large crowds, were held this morning in Talab Santram as previously arranged as the pandal of the conference had ben blown off by the storm. The conference met to-day in Sardar Mahnasingh's Theatre Hall with an attendance greater than yesterday. Lala Lajpatrai who also arrived here this morning was voted to the chair, but he asked Pandit Dindayal Sharma to preside. Though the latter presided, the former delivered his presidential speech outlining, at length, the position of the Hindus and said that the present deplorable condition was in no way due to Moslem aggression but to the fault of the Hindus themselves and that it was not Mohamed Ghauri or Mahmud Ghaznavi who was responsible for the Muslim Raj but Todar Mal, Jaichand and other Hindu princes who had betrayed the country into the hands of the enemy.

Referring to the happenings at Kohat, he said that it was a very shocking affair and in fact the one which had changed him but he said that the Hindus were also responsible for it to some extent. He advised the Hindus not to use any provocative language or recriminating remarks against any other community. He said that they should not give the least cause of complaint to any body.

SIKHS—A BUFFER STATE.

Referring to the Sikhs, he said that if the Sikhs wanted to remain aloof from the Hindus for any political reasons the Hindus should try to strengthen the sides of the Sikhs, for he had discovered that the Sikhs were like a buffer state between th Hindus and the Mahomedans who could in time of need help the Hindus. He further pointed out that the Sikhs should also keep in mind that in time of trouble only the Hindus have helped them and can help them. He also urged the necessity of composing all differences between the Arya Samajists and the Sanatan Dharmi Hindus and assured the latter that the Arya Samajists would always be ready to lay their lives for the protection of the Sanatan idols and temples

Pandit Din Dayal endorsed these remarks by citing some important sayings from the "Ramayan" and "Mahabharata."

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED.

When the conference was resumed in the afternoon many resolutions wer adopted. The first condemned the principle of communal representation and regarded its application to the local bodies and services as bound to lead to corruption and inefficiency.

The second resolution condemned the Moneylenders' Registration Bill, which would prove ruinous to the interests of trade and agriculture and another deprecated the action of the Nizam's Government in prohibiting Pandit Malaviya from entering his territory.

The other resolutions related to the establishment of local Hindu Sabhas in all parts of the province and of special religious places for women and the need of Hindu organisation.

Before the conference rose some feats were displayed by the local Hindu Sabha boy scouts.—A. P.

DR. BESANT TO SEE DESHBANDHU.

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Free Press of India understands that Dr. Besant is contemplating a visit to Darjeeling in order to confer with Mr. C. R. Das with reference to the Commonwealth of India Bill. Dr. Besant desires the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party to consider the Bill and express its opinion on it.—Free Press of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

"Swarajya" says it has been asked to announce that Sir Sankaran Nair will stand as a candidate for one of the four seats alloted to Madras general constituency in the Council of State at the ensuing elections.

The Governor in Council, Burma, has been pleased to accept the resignation with effect from 19th November 1925 of Mr. E. Higginbothan Barrister M.L.C. of his post as Government Advocate.

NEW LIGHT ON PARSI HISTORY.

LECTURES AT CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The early history of the Indian Parsis is a veritable 'terra incognita'—a dark or unknown continent with neither map nor chart. In the vast expanse of the thousand years which intervene between the extinction of the Sassanian Empire and the end of the 17th Century of Christ, there is scarcely an event of cardinal importance of which the date or real character is not subject to doubt and incertitude. Indeed, the sum total of what is known about this long period fills less than a dozen columns of that voluminuous chronicle, the "Parsi Prakash" and three or four pages only in the official account of the community given in the Bombay Gazetter. The first part of the "Parsi Prakash" was published in 1878 and it is now generally acknowledged that the most important contribution to new knowledge made within the last fifty years is to be found in the "Studies in Parsi History" of Principal S. H. Hodivala of Junagadh. That scholar has been recently throwing further light on the dark places of his favourite subject in a series of lectures delivered at the Cama Institute.

DESTRUCTION OF A PARSI SETTLEMENT

The subject of the first of these discourses was the alleged destruction of the ancient Parsi settlement of Cambay by a Dasa Lael Vania of Surat named Kalian Rai of Cambay. The story is recorded in a "Historical Account of Cambay" published by the Bombay Government and is supported by local tradition, but nothing has been hitherto known of the period to which the event is to be referred or the date at which Kalian Rai flourished and Parsi writers have indulged in all sorts of speculations in regard to the matter. Principal Hodiwala has now solved the puzzle and dissipated the mystery. He has shown that Kalian Rai was Superintendent of the Port of Cambay in the reign of Akbar (about 1580 A.C.), and he has gleamed a good deal of information about him from the contemporary chronicles of that Emperor, the Memoirs of Jahangir, his son, and the Mirat-i-Sikandari, a valuable provincial history of Gujarat composed in 1611 A.C. He made it clear that the popular account of the complete destruction of the settlement in a single night, was, like all such traditional tales exaggerated and over-coloured, but that it was, at the same time, substantially correct. The Persian Revayato showed that the prosperity of the Parsis of Cambay had, for some reason, declined in the first quarter of the 17th Century. The lecturer then surveyed the political situation in Gujarat at the time and entered into a minute examination of the local history of Cambay with a view to explain the reasons of the Parsi residents deserting the town and seeking shelter in Surat, Broach and elsewhere.

NOT PARSIS BUT JAINS.

The subject of the second lecture was another obscure and ambiguous event in the history of the same Zoroastrian Colony, viz. the Parsi-Musalman riots which are supposed to have taken place in the 12th Century of Christ. The alleged incident is founded on an anecdote related by the Muhammadan historian Muhammad Aufi, and the whole question turns on the meaning of a single word—"Tarsa." That writer says that in the reign of the Gujarat Chalukya Siddhraj Jayasinh, the Hindus and the 'Tarsas' of Cambay combined together and destroyed a Mosque and killed eighty Musalmans. The 'Khatib' of the Mosque, having appealed for justice to the Raja in person the latter like another Harunal Rashid, visited the town itself in disguise, and having found that the Musalmans had been wronged, ordered the leader of the Brahmans and the 'Tarsas' to be punished and the mosque to be rebuilt. The lecturer said that the fundamental issue was the true significance of the word 'Tarsa', which had been wrested out of its real meaning, and unfortunately interpreted by the Munshi who first translated the passage for Elliot and Dowsoun's History of Inwia as "Fireworshipper." After an elaborate examination of the use of the word in Persian literature, the professor showed that, like many other denominations, or epithets for followers of non-Islamic creeds, (e.g. Gabr, Zindig, Zunnardar, Mulhid, Kafar, etc..) it was here used loosely and ignorantly employed for the Jains and he proved from an examination of the historical environment that this was the most probable, if not the only tenable interpretation in the case.

ANOTHER BUBBLE PRICKED

In this third address, the Professor showed that the 'Coje Perculim' of Garcia D' Orta was not, as Sir Clements Markhan has conjectured, a Parsee, but a Persian Musalman named Pir Quli. He cited an exceedingly curious notice from the Ravels of Chevalier Chardin and wound up with a critical examination from the numismatic side of the popular story about Sheth Pestonji Meherji Taraporewalla having exercised the sovereign right of coining money in 1841 A.C. in Hyedarabad (Deccan). The lecurer exhibited specimens of the coins themselves and showed that they bore neither the name of Pestonji nor even his initials or any peculiar mark or monogram of his own. He proved that the tale was an ignorant fabrication, a vainglorious exaggeration of the true cirrumstances of the matter. Mr. Pestonji was merely the farmer or superintendent of the Aurangabad mint and the professor cited Prinsep, Ranade and other authorities to demonstrate that the farming of the mints was very common under the Peshwas and the later Mughals and that Pestonji could not be said to have exercised the sovereign right of the 'Sikka' any more than the Present Mint Master of Bombay or Calcutta.

PARSIKA

Having pricked this bubble, he proceeded in the fourth lecture to throw light on Parsi History from Hindu sources and laid stress on the necessity of acquiring an intimate acquaintance with Hindu antiquities for the correct appreciation of the facts of Parsi History. He discussed the Hindu-Parsi date-equations in the sanskrit kolophons of the 14th Century scribe, Miherapan Kaikhusru and examined the qestion of the employment of the Vikramaditya or Shaka era in connection with the date of the landing at Sanjan. Lastly, he proved that the word 'Parsika,' as used in the Inscriptions of Rana Rajmalla of Chitore and Vijayaditya Chalukya was used not for the Indian Zoroastrians, but for Musalmans and some people residing in the extreme South of India. He cited for this purpose two other similar records of the Rana from Khadavada and Ghosundi and the temple inscription of Kullothunga Chola Deva (circa 1070 A.C.) and exposed the fallacious and misleading character of some theories which have been recently broached in regard to the first arrival of the Parsis in Western India.

"WORTHLESS" TRADITIONAL GENEOLOGIES

The traditional geneologies of the Parsi priests of Navsari, Surat, Broach and Sanjan were the theme of the fifth dissertation. He was able to show from an acute analysis and comparison of the geneologies with the kolophons of old manuscripts, the Persian Revayats and other mediaeval Parsi documents that the published geneology of the dasturs of Broach was so very unreliable as to be stigmatised as worthless, that the Sanjana 'Fehrest' was a sophisticated record which had undergone various alterations and addition, that there was no evidence for prepositing any relationship or consanquinity between Neryesang and Homazdyar, that the story of their having been the grandsons of a Mobed Shapur Shahriar was an explanation or synaratism of comparatively modern manufacture, and that the 'double coincidence' of Neryosang and Hormazdyar having each had a son named Mobed was due to a misapprehension of recent times. As for the traditional dates of Mobed Zartooh Kamdin and Hom Bahmanyar they appeared to be wrong if the Kolophons and Geneologies were correct. If the dates were right, the Kolophons as well as the Geneologies must be in error.

"PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter in your issue of the 13th instant I give here a few more extracts from my former letters in support of my contention that the rainfall in the Alibag Taluka during the expiring settlement has been neither ample for all the crops grown nor usually regular and well distributed as stated by the Settlement Officer in his report to show the profits of agriculture (7) "The harvesting of rice and other crops having been finished, threshing operations were just commenced, when the last storm occurred, and the heavy rain that fell on the 21st and 22nd ultimo not only stopped those operations, but did serious damage to the bundles of crops that were stacked in heaps. More than an inch of rain fell in most places. The oldest inhabitants of this place say that they do not recollect having received so much rain at this time of the year. Untimely rain in the Konkan is always harmful, and the last rain is responsible for a considerable loss to the agriculturists. A good many grains in the stacked bundles have germinated, and therefore, have been practically valueless. The straw also has been badly damaged. Mr. Y. G. Gurjar of Alibag writes, "Owing to the defective rainfall of September and October all the grains in the ears of certain rice crops were not fully developed, and hence there will be an average loss of about four annas in the output." ("Times of India," December, 1912).

(8) "In the Alibag Taluka as of late years the crops in the seaconst villages have suffered considerably owing to want of sufficient moisture in August and September. In some of these villages most of the early crops suffered terribly from an insect pest. At my request Mr. K. V. Joshi B. Ag., Superintendent, Alibag Agricultural Station, paid a visit to Avas in company with Mr. V. G. Deshpande, B. Ag., Entomological Assistant for the Konkan, and saw how the crops were destroyed by insects. They estimated the damage at about eighty per cent. One of my neighbours had let a piece of land for eighteen maunds. The total quantity produced from the land was only ten and a half maunds instead of thirty-six in good years. As one of the Trustees of the Kankeswar Temple I had occasion to see some of the rice crops in the *inam* village of Sogaon in this taluka. One of the tenants had to pay twenty-five maunds to the temple as rent, but as he is not likely to realize even twelve maunds from his whole occupancy, the Trustees had to remit a considerable portion of the rent. The practice of remitting part tof the fixed rent in bad years, of which we have had several of late years, has been going on from times immemorial. Such remissions have to be specially noted, because when the terms of the present settlement expires, Government will only find out the average prices of rice etc., and increase the assessment proportionately. The loss in income, which the landholders have been suffering year after year, will have to be taken into consideration while calculating and fixing the revised assessment. The quantity of rain received in the Konkan would be more than enough for all practical purposes, if the rainfall were seasonable, but it is seldom so. When rain falls, it often does so in torrents, and afterwards there are long breaks." ("T. of I., December, 1913).

(9) "Indian monsoons have of late been so erratic that it is not safe to predict at an early date what sort of harvest we are likely to have in a given year. Sir Richards Lamb told his audience at the Council Hall last year that the rains had begun so well that we had not had the like during about twenty-five years. The subsequent career of the monsoon, however, proved contrary to expectations, and the outturn of crops that year was not better than that in the year preceding it..... The rather long break in the weather in the first and second weeks of this month did some of the early crops harm by stunting their growth." (T. of I., September, 25, 1914).

(10) "Unseasonable rain in the Konkan is always harmful. Any quantity of it received after the crops are ripe and ready for gathering or at any time thereafter until the mouth of June, is sure to cause some damage to something connected with agriculture. The rain that fell last November injured the harvested crops and damaged a considerable quantity of corn. The sharp showers in the first week of February almost amihilated the mango crop, the blossom on the trees having all fallen off soon after. Wal and other winter crops too suffered to some extent. In the Alibag Taluka seeds of water melons are sown in the fields some time after the rice crops are gathered. A good deal of labour and care is required to grow this crop in addition to costly manures. The cultivator and his family invariably reside in the field in a temporary shed affording scanty protection from sun or strong wind and none from rain. Rain and mist are harmful to water melons, and the majority of those who tried to grow them this year, have lost both labour and money. Last week's rain, rather heavy for this time of the year, has completed the tale of the cultivator's sorrow. He had to leave his temporary shed at night and run to where he could screen himself, his family and little children from the inclement weather. In some instances the cultivators had removed the old straw on their huts and cattle sheds, which being uncovered became uninhabitable, and mud walls gave way. In former years rain generally fell seasonably, and agricultural operations were regulated accordingly. It is not known whether any extraordinary physical forces have been at work to bring about such irregularities." (T. of I., March 1915).

(11) "We had rain almost every month this year. The heavy rain in June carried away portions of a number of the boundary dams into the fields which were thus rendered unfit for cultivation. In some cases the seedlings were buried underneath the earth; then there were two long breaks retarding transplantation and causing transplanted crops to wither." (T. of I., August 20, 1915).

(12) "In a recent article on the monsoon you (the Editor) have said, 'It is only when such scanty falls are also associated with a faulty distribution in time when the breaks are complete and prolonged beyond the limit of endurance of crops that real trouble ensues.' The kind of trouble you speak of here has been of late years frequently witnessed in the coast villages." (T. of I., September 6, 1916).

(13) "Last Sunday's, Monday's and yesterday's rainfall has considerably damaged the early crops. Both grain and straw have been badly damaged. There is likely to be a diminution of 60 to 25 per cent. in the expected output this year. A few late crops have been ruined by insects." (T. of I., October 31, 1916).

(14) "Owing to unusually heavy showers of rain in May last rab-burning as manure for rice seedlings had to be given up. Fish manure was also unprocurable, the fishermen not going out to fish in the rough weather. Seeds were sown under unfavourable circumstances. The subsequent long break in the rains caused some of the seedlings in the sweet lands to wither, while almost all those in salt lands died away. Fresh seeds were sown, but another long break again destroyed all the seedlings in the salt land." (T. of I., Aug. 14, 191).

(15) "In my last letter I referred to the agriculturists' fear of famine this year. The Hon. Mr. Carmichael then told us at the Poona Council meeting that agricultural conditions in the Konkan were fair. His optimism would have proved true if we had received enough rain in September and October, but unfortunately, the September rain was inadequate, while there was none in October. The total rain fall at Alibag this year was 35 inches 8 cents. against 124 inches 55 cents in 1917..... Late crops in deep lands which promised to yield an output of 12 annas and more in the rupee about the middle of September were found to yield in places even less than four annas at the harvest time. Most of the early crops yielded little more than some straw. Although no famine was declared yet the fact cannot be denied that the scarcity this year will be much severer than it was nineteen years ago owing to the prices of all necessary commodities ruling very high. In a recent leading article you have clearly pointed out the causes of this." (T. of I., December 13, 1918).

(16) "The scarcity here has been very keen, and were it not for the timely supply of Rangoon rice, many people might have died of starvation. The greatest sufferers this year are the poor landholders whose only means of subsistence is the produce of their fields. Some of them have hardly got even a two anna crop, and having no other source of income had to borrow money from sowkars or credit societies for the maintenance as well as for payment of the Government dues." (T. of I., June 27, 1919).

(17) "The total fall of rain at Alibag in 1919 was 87.53 inches. This quantity was about the average, but as it was well distributed over the season, it served its purpose and gave a crop the like of which was not witnessed during the last several years. Having said this much on the last output of crops I wish now to point out how it will not be right to revise and enhance the assessments of land revenue for some years to come." (Here follow arguments similar to those I have used elsewhere and I may have to use later on. I shall, therefore, not reproduce them, but give only an extract from the Currency Committee's report given there to show how the agriculturists have not been benefited by a rise in the price of the produce of their fields.) The extract is:—"According to the Census of 1911, 217 millions that is 72 per cent. of the population of India are engaged in pasture and agriculture. But this number embraces classes who are differently affected by the rise in prices. Of sixteen million cultivators of their own or rented land, those who have a surplus for sale would ordinarily benefit by a rise in the price of the commodities they produce. But even these—and perhaps their position is the most favourable have had to contend with the large increase in the price of imported articles, notably cotton piece-goods and other necessaries of life. Moreover, if, as is often the case, the cultivator has received advances for his maintenance and for seed, repayable in grain after the harvest, any increase in the value of the grain repaid benefits the money-lender and not the cultivator. On the other hand, the agriculturist, who has little surplus produce to sell and lives on what he produces, would, in so far as he maintains himself on his produced, be unaffected by a rise in the price of foodstuffs and he would have only a small profit to set against the heavy rise in the cost of the article he has to buy." (T. of I., April 6, 1920.)

(18) "The monsoon of 1919 was the best one we had after several almost successive bad seasons..... We had famine and severe scarcity only a year before that, and this year again the outlook is very gloomy ..... In some coast villages the lands near the sea coast have remained fallow for want of water..... Crops transplanted late and most of those in the salt lands appear to be almost irretrievably lost. The course of this year's monsoon appears in some respects to be similar to that of the year 1896, when shortly after the transplantation was completed the monsoon was practically over. The year 1897 was a famine year in India, and although no famine was declared in the Konkan, I clearly pointed out through the medium of your columns and in my evidence before the Famine Commission of that year that the scarcity here was very severe....." (T. of I., September 4, 1920).

Revised rates of land assessment were introduced in the Alibag Taluka in 1896 for the first time, and the very next year there was famine in India and very keen scarcity in the Konkan. Then again in 1899 there was another famine in India and severe scarcity in the Alibag Taluka and generally throughout the Konkan districts. Thus with the exception of a very few years the whole period of the expiring settlement in the Alibag Taluka has been one of defective or excessive and untimely rainfall and consequently of great misery to the landholders generally but more particularly to the poorer ones among them.—Yours, etc.

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, May 18.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements will be as under:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

MYSORE NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MYSORE, May 30.

The Revenue Commissioner of Mysore had recommended the grant of an additional allotment of Rs. 19,000 for the issue of loans to persons affected by the floods of last year in the districts of Hassan and Chitaldrug. Government have sanctioned additional allotments of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,000 only for the Hassan and Chitaldrug districts respectively for the purpose noted above.

Government have constituted a Board composed of the undermentioned officers and non-official gentlemen as the authority for the whole of the Mysore State for the purpose of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition: (1) The Inspector-General of Police (2) The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District (3) Rajakaryaprasakta Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, M.A., Retired Inspector-General of Education and (4) Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore.

The Inspector-General of Education submitted to Government a report on the administration of scholarships for the backward classes for the year 1924-25. From a perusal of the statement accompanying the report, it is seen that out of the total provision of Rs. 56,280 per annum (of ten months) a sum of Rs. 56,200 has been awarded during the year, leaving a small balance of Rs. 80 as against Rs. 60 in the year 1923-24. The scheme is reported to have been working satisfactorily due to the hearcy co-operation of the several district and taluk committees. The report has, after perusal, been recorded by the Government.

THE SATARA CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

and vigour in the activities of the Congress.

There can be no doubt that there is reigning at present almost the silence of the grave, so far as the political activity is concerned, save and except the one that is carried on in the Central and Provincial Legislatures by the Swarajyists. It is also patent that that activity is not backed up by the no-changers section of the Congress in the spirit of the Belgaum resolution. Nay, one too often finds it to be ridiculed and condemned in many a no-changer newspaper, in spite of the compromise resolution passed at Belgaum. That resolution is bilateral in character, and is as much binding upon the no-changers as upon the Swarajyists. It makes it obligatory upon the no-changers to support the Council-activities of the Swarajyists, as it binds the Swarajyists to assist the no-changers in the spread of the constructive programme. I call upon the no-changers to lay their hands upon their hearts, and to declare in the name of truth whether and how far have they honestly endeavoured to strengthen the hands of the Swarajyists in making their Council programme successful? I recognize that some honourable exceptions will be found; but they only go to prove the general rule. And yet the very no-changers, who have themselves failed to observe the Belgaum resolution, are the loudest in proclaiming the binding nature of the said resolution, and in crying from house-tops that the Swarajyists are attempting to back out of it. They want the Swarajyists to perform their own part of the agreement without themselves discharging the obligation that is imposed upon them by it. In short they want to have the cake and eat it.

What Satara Has Done.

The Satara Conference has recorded its opinion that the lull in the country is due to the Congress having abandoned all political programme and devoted itself solely to the constructive one, which is mainly non-political in character, and due also to the absence of unity among the different political parties in the country. It is absolutely wrong and false to say that the Swarajyists have had no faith in the constructive programme, or that they are not making honest efforts to make it successful. But what they do feel is that it is not political in nature, and is not one which will lead to the early attainment of Swarajya. Some of the Swarajyists even go further and maintain that some of the item of the constructive programme, as for instance, the removal of untouchability or the Hindu-Moslem unity should not be put down on the comparatively low level of political freedom, but should be elevated on to the humanitarian plane. They desire the untouchability to disappear, not because it will facilitate the attainment of Swarajya, but because they believe it to be inhuman to uphold it any longer. The same may be said of the question of the Hindu-Moslem unity. As such, they believe that these questions will take a very long time to be solved to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. The Satara Conference has further stated its deliberate opinion that it is high time for uniting all the political parties in the country with a view to give new impetus to the political demands. At present the activities of these parties are practically negativing each other, thus enabling the bureaucracy to safely flout the public demand for Swarajya. Maharashtra is anxious to see the Congress adopting some political programme and to rally all the political parties round it. It firmly believes that it is no use simply expressing a pious desire to see all the parties working for India's freedom under the Congress banner but that steps must be immediately taken to translate the desire into action by removing all obstacles out of their way, and by chalking out a policy and programme which would be acceptable to them.

Back To Auritsar.

Then the only question is whether the Congress should adopt the programme of 1921, or some other programme. It is evident that it is impossible to unite all the parties on the programme of 1921. The spear-head of the said programme lies in mass civil disobedience about which there are serious differences of opinion. Many honestly believe that the nation is not prepared to take to mass civil disobedience. Even the Congress has recognized the inherent difficulties of this agitation by suspending the non-Co-operation movement. In these circumstances we cannot but hark back to Amritsar. The programme now laid down by the Swarajyists is in the main of a kind upon which all the parties are likely to meet. The Satara Conference does not insist upon the Congress accepting the Swarajyist programme *in toto*. On the contrary, it leaves the Congress quite a free hand to alter or modify it to any extent it likes, so as to be acceptable to all. Only it does not want the Congress to treat it in the patronizing way in which it was treated at Belgaum. In other words, it recommends to the Congress to make it an integral part of the Congress policy.

It was considerations like the above which induced the Satara Conference to pass the resolution about the lull in the country. It embodies an honest endeavour on the part of Maharashtra to get over the political depression. One really is at a loss to understand how it could be construed into a revolt against the Congress. Maharashtra is conscious of the fact that it will disturb the peace and equinimity of some thorough-paced non-co-operators who look upon the constructive programme as a panacea for all the political ills which India is heir to. But the Congress does not mean and ought not to mean a body of such non-co-operators only. It ought to be, not only in name but also in substance, the political organization of the nation at large, and ought to be run on lines, which will be political in nature and acceptable to all the political parties in the nation.

RAJASTHAN HINDI SAMMELAN.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF INDORE.

I

Mr. Kshemanand Rahat writes as follows:—

FATEHPUR AND AFTER.

The Fatehpur meeting and the Agarwal Maha Sabha entrusted me with the responsibility of the reconnoitering and pioneering work for laying the foundation of Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan and to help the propagation of the national language in the states of Rajputana and Central India. I intend a touring round the states of Rajasthan in order to have a true estimate of the activities and potentialities of the working of the Hindi language and to be in personal touch with the prominent personalities of these provinces. Let me fervently hopte that all Hindi lovers of Rajasthan will help me in this important task.

I chose to visit Indore first and on the night of 24th April I left Ajmer for Palia where I spent a night with my friend Shriyut Shanker Lal Varma, lately Editor of the "Panvir," Nagpur. The morning found us both at Indore.

Here we saw the indefatigable and enthusiastic journalist Mr. Lohnde and Shriyut Suraj-mal Jain of the Madhyabharat Printing Press. I was glad to have enlisted the support of Mr. Lohnde for the cause of the Sammelan and hope that his sympathies will prove very valuable. But as regards Mr. Suraj-mal Jain I failed to impress upon him the advisibility of combining the forces of Rajasthan and Central India. Mr. Jain, however, is a devoted lover of Hindi and very generously he offered me a lot of valuable information about his province.

It was the first time for me to visit Indore and it impressed me favourably. It is a beautiful town and always very busy. Wealth and art have joined to beautify the town and have succeeded in giving it a cultural grace. There is a vast field for Hindi and potentialities for its working are greater still. There is at present a kind of rivalry between the two sister languages but if proper care were taken and the situation were handled wisely the feeling could be made to subserve the betterment of both the languages.

PERSONALITIES.

It was a pleasure to be going round to see some of the leading people of Indore. I had the honour of making acquaintance with Mr. Bapna, the Deputy Prime Minister of Indore. He is such a simple and sincere man. He has every sympathy with the Hindi Sammelan. He was unable to appreciate the suggested distinction of Rajputana and Central India. Hindustani and not Hindi should be the name of our national language. He goes a step further to propose that all racial and religious denominations should be shed and we should only record ourselves as Hindustani, in the Census Report. It was suggested that something concrete should be done to commemorate the name of Pratap in a manner worthy of the glory of the sanctified name. He liked the idea but was careful to observe that nothing should be allowed to come in that may irritate the Muslims. He readily obliged me by addressing letters to the heads of certain important institutions to allow me to see them.

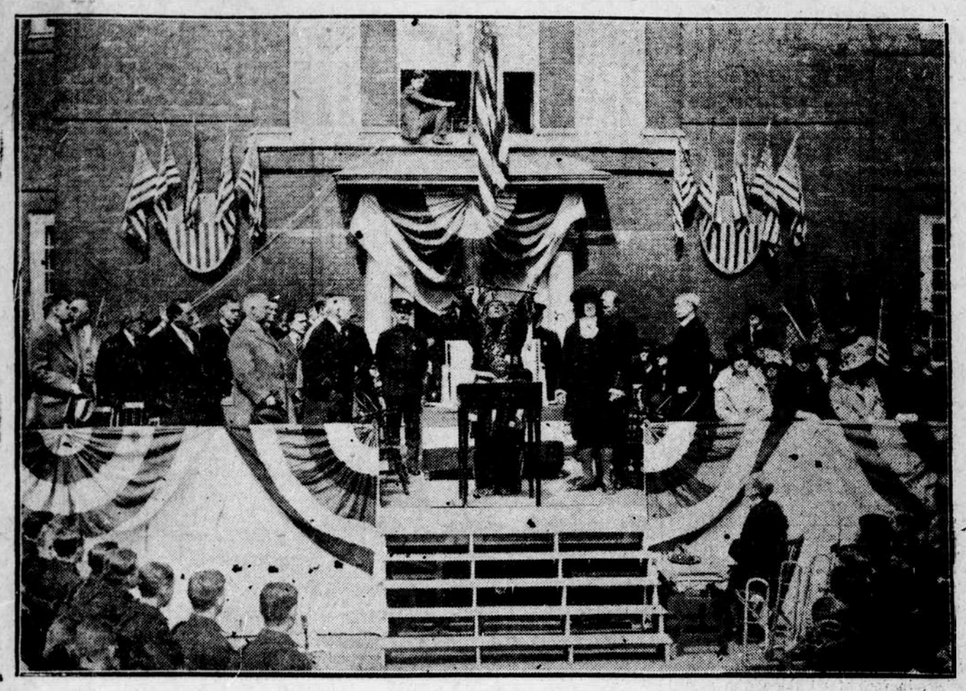
Sardar Kibe was the next gentleman whom I had the honour to see. He is a man of learning wedded to unostentatious simplicity. A Maharashtrian by birth and culture he is a true lover of Hindi and one of those people who rise above the linguistic prejudices. He is the Excise Minister to the Indore State and the President of the Holkar Granth Committee. He spoke of the Marathi 'Dnyankosh' and it was felt an Hindi Encyclopedia should be prepared on those lines. Indeed it will be a monumental work for any author to undertake. It was there at his banglow that I was introduced to Dr. Saryu Parshad, the State Civil Surgeon of Indore.

He is a venerable figure of a stately stature. He is a renowned doctor of medicine and a man of considerable influence. He is the life breath of the public activities at Indore. He has done much for Hindi. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Indore is the lasting monument of his influence and perseverence. He has some big schemes but his personality is bigger still. We deferred the consultations about the programme till we should meet again after my Rajasthani tour.

Seth Hukam Chand is the merchant Prince of Indore. He seems to have gained the reputation of being unmindful of his position. He holds the torch of the purity aloft not withstanding the temptations of excessive riches. He was very sympathetic towards my mission.

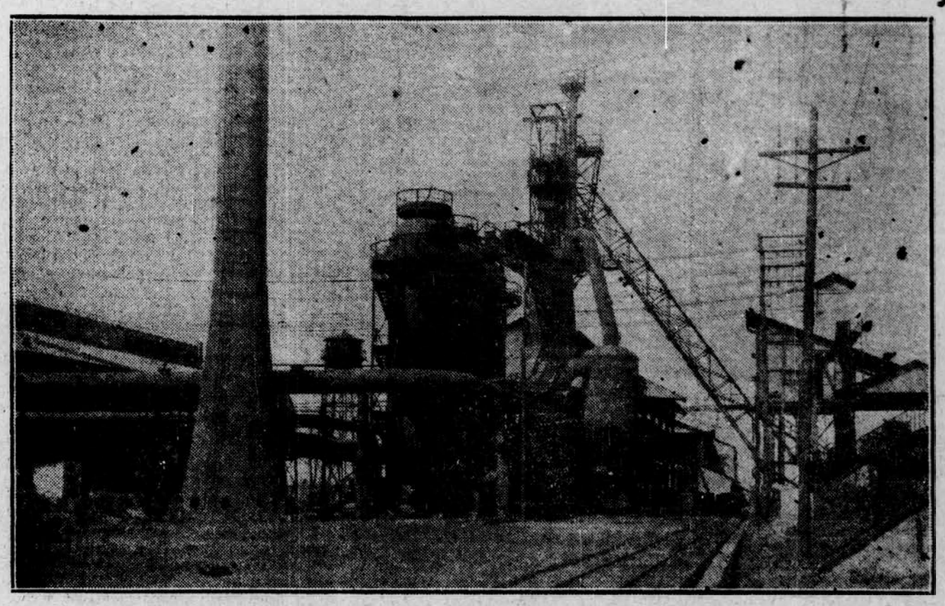
I feel grateful to Mr. Sada Saivaral Sarvati for a very valuable suggestion. He protested against the cheap cry that was being raised in favour of Hindi only because it was the national language. He wished that people should take to do something to enrich and enhance the dignity of Hindi. It would be nice to have an organisation of the type of the Royal Asiatic Society and men of learning should make special study of the subject in which those may be interested with a view to contribute something really valuable to the Hindi literature. He offered to do his bit if the suggestion took a concrete shape. There were several other people whom I had the honour to visit and they all treated me with utmost repect and courtesy and ungrudgingly offered me their sympathetic suggestions and hearty encouragement.

AMERICA'S CHARTER OF LIBERTIES.



The ceremonies at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, marking the dispatch of the William Penn charter of liberties on its journey to the state archives. Chief Strongwolf is pictured delivering the address, while William Penn, impersonated by Fred Sulzer, stands to the right. Mayor Kendrick of Philadelphia is at the left while Dr. Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania, stands at the right. This ceremony was the first preliminary to the Great Sesqui-Centennial Celebratiton which starts in 1926, marking the 150th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

MYSORE IRON WORKS.



THE FURNACE.

In the Mysore Legislative Assembly recently considerable criticism was directed against the working of Iron Works at Bhadravati, but the Dewan gave an assurance that, under the new conditions, the plant would maintain the output stipulated.

NO ROOM FOR INDIANS.

GOVT. HOUSE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE.

Under Government House News dated Ootacamund 24th May, we find the following:—

"Sir Charles Todhunter, Sir Percy and Lady Thompson and Mr. Brett of the Taxation Enquiry Committee left Government House to-day."

An Ootacamund visitor supplements the above with some very interesting information which throws a flood of light on Government House hospitality. The European members of the Committee, as also their European Secretary, were comfortably lodged in the Government House throughout the period of their stay at Ootacamund. The unfortunate Indian members, we are told, were left to shift for themselves. Dr. Hyder had to stay in the Willingdon House, the Maharajah of Burdwan had to go all the way to Coonoor, and the redoubtable Dr. Paranjpye had to console himself with a room in a Parsi Hotel. If the doors of the Government House are closed against Indians, could not at least the Indian members of the Government show better hospitality to the Indian members of the Committee? Our correspondent further informs us that even the furniture provided for them in the Committee rooms were so rotton that the Maharajah of Burdwan is reported to have indignantly protested to the President: "Sir Charles, is this your Government?" Are these your arrangements?" It would also seem that even in the matter of Railway arrangements the Indian members were subjected to differential treatment. We are told that on their way to Ootacamund one of the members, Dr. Hyder, was not even provided with First Class accommodation and was obliged to go to the Maharajah of Burdwan for a berth in his saloon. This is the unfortunate plight of our Indian members, and it speaks for itself as to the discriminating hospitality of the Government. Is anything more needed to show that these Indian members of Committees are not looked upon as equals, but are merely tolerated by the Government as a necessary evil?—Swarajya.

ADDRESS TO MR. BAPTISTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On his election to the presidential chair of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Mr. Joseph Baptista has received ovations from various communities. His own Community, that of East Indian Catholics of Bombay. Salsette and Bassein, not to be outdone is also going to honour their great man. At the last meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association, they voted a congratulatory address to him and resolved that a demonstration be held in his honour. I now hear that some members of the said Managing Committee want to have a congratulatory address voted for a friend of theirs who has been knighted by the Pope for his services to the diocese of Damaun, the members of which diocese, both Portuguese and British subjects have done nothing up to now. Whether the gentleman in question deserves to be placed on a footing with Mr. Baptista, is a different question, but to mix up the address, etc., of him and Mr. Baptista together and have the functions combined and fixed for the same day and hour seems to be rather objectionable. I hope the proposal will be seriously considered.—Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI.

Bombay, May 22.

The Countess of Lytton arrived at Simla on Sunday by a special rail motor from Bombay.

HINDU YUVATI SARANALYAM MADRAS.

AN APPEAL.

An appeal signed by Messrs. G. K. Devdhar, K. Natarjan, M. R. Jayakar, B. F. Bharucha, S. L. Silam and R. H. Bhadkamkar says:—

We have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public of Bombay the institution known as "Hindu Yuvati Saranalayam" at Kilpauk, Madras, conducted for the last two years by the well-known social worker, Srimati (Mrs.) Yamini Poorna Tilakamma. The institution is intended as a rescue home for those girls and women who have fallen or are likely to fall victims to immoral lives. The strength of the institution now is 16 including two lady workers. The management of the institution is vested in a committee of which the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Member, Council of State, is the President, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Ammal, M. B. and C. M., Vice-President, and Srimati (Mrs.) Yamini Poorna Tilakamma, General Secretary and Superintendent.

From careful inquiries, we find that the institution is doing excellent work giving moral, vocational and literary instruction to the girls and women calculated to wean them from their traditional life of prostitution and enable them to lead pure and respectable lives and earn, if necessary, an independent livelihood. The vocational part of the instruction for the present consists of Hand-spinning, Hand-weaving, Painting, Basket-making and Gardening.

Srimati (Mrs.) Tilakamma is also editing a vernacular fortnightly paper called the "*Hindu Yuvati*" devoted to the cause of the fallen women. The net proceeds of which paper amounting to Rs. 1,000 annually are given over to the Saranalayam. The work of the institution has won recognition from persons like Mahatma Gandhi; the Zamindar of Devakotta; the Zamindars Mothey Brothers; Sir A. P. Patro, Minister, Madras Government; Mr. Justice M. Venkata Subrao, Judge, Madras High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramasamy Iyer, Member, Madras Executive Council; Miss Edith C. Gray, Secretary, the Women's Protection League, Chicago, U. S. A; Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Honorary Secretary, Women's Indian Association; Mr. P. Suryanayanrao, Senior Member, Servants of India Society, Madras Branch; Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, M. L. C. and several others.

Owing, among other causes, to the multiplicity of the activities in this country, the institution is handicapped by the inadequacy of funds to meet the full needs of the institution and to place it on a stable basis.

Being satisfied about the need for and work of the institution, we venture to support the appeal issued by the Saranalayam Committee to the people of Bombay for their help to a noble humanitarian cause. Subscriptions may be paid to Srimati Yamini Poorna Tilakamma who has specially come to Bombay to collect funds assisted by Mr. S. Hanumantrao of the Madras Medical College working now in Bombay along with her (their postal address in Bombay is C/ Post Box No. 677). Receipts will be given in acknowledgment of the donations adn the names of the donors will be sent to the press unless otherwise desired by them.

AMRITSAR DAY.

ANNIVERSARY IN NEW YORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, April 30.

For the last five years it has been the custom of the Indians resident in New York and American friends and sympathizers to come together on the fateful day of April 13 to commemorate the massacre of Amritsar. This year the memorial meeting was held under the auspices of the Young India Association of New York at the Ceylon Restaurant. Mr. Syud Hossain, the President of the Association was unavoidably absent, having a previous lecture engagement at Chicago, but sent a message of sympaty. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, the veteran friend of India and Vice-President of the Association delivered the principal address. He referred, in the course of his peech to the attitude of the British Government and the people of England in general, towards the atrocities which had been perpetrated by their agents in India, and deplored the virtual lack of acknowledgement by England of the guilt of her agents in respect of the Amritsar episode and other incidents of the reign of terror in the Punjab in the spring of 1919, and characterised that attitude as un-Christian. Dr. Sunderland proceeded to make a powerful plea for the conceding to the people of India of the right to govern themselves—the inalienable right of all human beings. Dr. Sunderland concluding with a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi whom he described as the greatest living Indian. He said that not only India's salvation but the solution of the world problems of Intetnational hate and violence depended upon the adoption of Mahatma Gandhi's principles.

Mr. T. H. K. Rezmie gave a short account of the political situation in India during the war, and of the events leading up to Amritsar and after.

Mr. George Freeman, formerly of the London "Standard" and now Editor of the "Gaelic American," laid stress upon the importance of the weapon of economic boycott against the British as a means of winning her rights by India. He declared that no change of heart on the part of the British Government was possible until the Indians adopted the wholesale boycott of British goods. "The heart of the English people," he said "resides in their pockets. Paralyze the trade of the British lion and you will change him into a domestic poodle."

After other speeches, the proceedings closed with the audience rising up and remaining standing for a few moments in silent homage to the martyrs of Amritsar.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S ADVICE.

AMRITSAR, May 31.

The Hindu Conference concluded its session this evening after passing a number of resolutions. The Conference condemned the principle of communal representation in the Money Lenders Registration Bill as unworkable and severely criticised the action of the Nizam of Hyderabad in prohibiting Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from entering his territory. The need for Hindu Sangathans and the development of physical culture formed the subject of another resolution.

Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the Conference for the greater portion of to-day's sitting. He addressed the Conference on the relation of the Hindus with other communities and urged the Hindus to strengthen the hands of the Sikhs in every matter as the Sikhs were a buffer community between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.—A. P.

NO CONTRACTS FOR FOREIGN GOODS.

CALCUTTA MARWARI CHAMBER'S ACTION.

A general meeting of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce was held on Sunday the 24th May in the Chammber Hall under the presidency of Mr. Ganpatraj Khemka, the President of the Chamber in which almost all the Marwari piece-goods merchants were present and took great interest in discussing the present difficulties and problems facing the import of piece- goods trade in Calcutta. After the proceedings of the last General meeting of the Chamber were read and confirmed, Mr. Govardhan Dass Shroff, the Hony. Secretary, brought before the President the recommendations of the Executive Committee held on the 20th May purporting to stop any forward contract of foreign piece-goods for three months in view of the present deplorable condition of the market. After a prolonged discussion Mr. Onker Mal Shroff moved an amendment extending the time from three to four months, for which the import is to suspend and found his supporter in Mr. Bilash Ray Kejariwal. All sections expressed their high appreciation of such a step being taken and the amendment was unanimously carried with the following explanatory addenda.

1. The ready goods alone are qualified for transaction during the four months for which period no forward contract is to be made. The goods, that will be available in the godown at the time of sale, will be regarded as ready goods.

2. At the time of contract the number of bales or cases must be noted.

3. Woollen goods, Lungis, banians, black umbrella cloths and blankets are exempted from the list for which business is suspended. On the expiry of the 4th month the Chamber May, if necessary, extend the period of stoppage further or admit the forward contract of foreign piece-goods.

4. The Committee of the Chamber reserve the right of taking proper steps in case of violation of the above rulings.—"Forward".

"THE LOKMANYA MEMORIAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suggestion of Mr. Silam in your issue of the 19th instant for making the railing round the space where Lokmanya Tilak was cremated on Chowpaty shore more decent, is no doubt a nice one. But still more nicer it would be, if Mr. Silam and his friends were to erect a life size statue of Lokmanya, in addition to the brass and marble railing as proposed by him, and raise funds for the same. I think, it will not be difficult to collect the amount of Rs. 15,000 from the residents of Bombay, to preserve the sanctity of the place where one of the greatest sons of India is lying at rest. The Tilak Memorial Committee in Bombay may be requested to contribute the amount for the statue which would cost about Rs. 10,000 or to pay some contribution to the fund if the total amount is not made up. In this way the amount will be easily made up for the work. It would be better if the B. P. C. C. were to take up this work. The statue of Lokmanya Tilak on the Chowpaty sea-shore will add splendour and beauty to the locality which is frequented by thousands of people in the evening. It will also be a worthy memorial of the great Indian patriot to keep alive his memory in the minds of the present and the future generations.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Khandala, April 20.

BIRTH CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Friday, May 22 I read an article on birth-control indicting Mahatma Gandhi of ignorance of physiological functions and making him responsible for a propaganda which the writer of the article in question thinks quite as dangerous to Society as the preaching of unbridled passion.

Now, let me premise by saying that we Indians look at the question of birth-control not merely from the scientific or economical point of view. We primarily and essentially look at it from a religious point of view. Mahatma Gandhi is simply echoing, and I am afraid comparatively feebly, the principles proclaimed at a time when society was in its infancy and the fear of over-population was as yet not obsessing it. The ideal of Brahmcharya was preached by our seers at a time when food was abundant and life was simple and healthy because it was mostly rural. The reason for the uncompromising attitude of our ancients in the matter is to be sought in the basic principle that lust, particularly sexual lust, can never be gratified and assuaged by enjoyment. On the contrary it increases as do the flames of fire by the oblation of clarified butter. According to their view vitality is liquid human life and its misuse or abuse simply for the sake of pleasure is tantamount to killing. In one of our Shastras it is even said that the sin incurred by consciously wasting vitality is as great as that incurred by committing Brahmhatya. Our ancients believed that the so-called irrepressible sexual instinct was perfectly capable of being brought under control and one of their reasons for recommending the adoption of vegetarian diet was this—that since it did not excite a craving for intoxicating drinks, it was more favourable to the practice of Brahmcharya Moreover, our sages felt convinced that Brahmcharya conduced to robust health and longevity and even opened the door to infinite bliss by leading to a union with the Supreme Being.

The notion that when a man has already two or three children, he should lead an entirely abstemious life, has no absurdity whatever in the eye of an Indian To those zealous advocates of scientific researches who from their high pedestal of "scientific knowledge" disdainfully look down upon us laymen we have a right to retort in Carlyle's words "What about the boundless ocean of your Nescience?" Have you really fathomed all the bearings of your new gospel of birth control by artificial scientific means?

Have you finally settled all the moral, social, sociological and even physiological issues involved? Is it not risky to question a hoary ideal handed down from generation to generation without a single dissentient voice? Moreover, it should not be forgotten that India is a tropical country and its people are mostly living on vegetarian diet. Have you taken this factor into consideration? Have you properly weighed the psychological effects your new gospel is likely to produce on the mind of Indian society? Zeal for scientific research has already carried us to the portentous length of killing oxen, horses, monkeys, mice in thousands for the sake of unearthing some "elixir" which would rejuvenate the old, giving them perpetual youth. But men do grow old and will continue to grow old. Only harmless animals fall victims to an absurd desire. If our Indian shastras based on experience, observation, deep thinking and meditation declare that Brahmacharya is an "elixir" to ward off old age and to preserve perennial buoyancy of mind and body, what reason on earth have you to say that the person who preaches it is ignorant or dangerous? In conclusion I may add that I have absolutely no reason to hold any brief for Mahatma Gandhi, nor do I hold as here. I simply write in defence of a principle indisputably established in Indian scriptures of immemorial antiquity e. g. Hindoo, Buddhist, Jain, etc.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. KACHHI.

May 24.
M. S. High School,
Indore.

INDRAPRASTHA HINDU GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

AN APPEAL.

Lala Jugal Kishore, managing member of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School and Intermediate College, Delhi, requests us to publish the following appeal for funds to the educated ladies of India, on behalf of the institution:—

This Institution was established in May 1904—21 years ago. It has since been progressing steadily. In 1909 it was raised to a Middle School. In 1917 it was further raised to the position of a High School with a limited Boarding House accommodation for outstation girls.

With the increase in the number of girls, wishing to pass the Matriculation Examination with a view to join the Lady Hardinge Medical College, arrangements were made in 1923 for teaching Science and Chemistry, so that they may not experience any difficulty in following F. Sc. course at the Medical College.

Further demand for still higher education made it necessary for us to add Intermediate College Classes in May last year (1924). Our expenses in connection with these Intermediate College Classes only are about Rs. 700 per month, out of which we have been able to secure an income of only Rs. 300 per month.

We have, however, had to carry on the work at a deficit of over Rs. 400 per month during the year ended 31st March 1925 resulting in a debt of Rs. 5,000 borrowed from the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Delhi.

If 50 friends will give a minimum donation of Rs. 100 each or 100 friends will give a minimum donation of Rs. 50 or Rs. 51 each, we should soon be able to pay off this heavy debt of Rs. 5,000.

As you take keen interest in the advancement of education of Indian women, I respectfully approach you with a request that you will very kindly help us by sending me your cheque in order to enable us to pay off this debt.

I need hardly mention that this Institution is said to be one of the best in this part of India and has been highly spoken of by a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen (both officials and non-officials) who have honoured us with their visit from time to time."

WOES OF TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the tenants of Jer Mahal Estate, situate at Dhobi Talao, are very much troubled by the landlord.

Immediately on the expiration of the old Rent Act, he served notices on us with the object of increasing our rents. As we were unable to obtain convenient places, we were obliged to pay him his highest demands. Seeing, that this is a fair opportunity to obtain still more, he again served notices on us with the same object.

We, therefore, earnestly pray the Government and the members of the Legislative Council to move in this matter and give us relief from such harassment before the Seconding Reading of the Bills commences in the next session in July, we firmly believe, Government will notify in the papers our protection as soon as possible as we are absolutely in the grips of landlord.—Yours, etc.,

TENANTS OF JER MAHAL ESTATE.

KATHIAWAR LETTER

RAJKOT POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

ENDOWMENT FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 26.

The Rajkot Popular Assembly held its ninth session at Rajkot in the last week. About thirty members were present. In the absence of Mr. Leeladhar A. Mehta, the President, Mr. Purshottam Mavjee was elected to the chair. The Diwan and the other officers maintained their usual courtesy and respectful attitude, although the Thakore Saheb was away at Darjeeling. The agenda was fairly long, and it occupied three days of the Assembly to go through the items. The first resolution proposed by Mr. Kalidas Motichand Parekh, Pleader, asking for the appointment of pleaders of five years' standing to the posts of magistrates and judges, was passed by the Assembly. Mr. Tanna, the editor of the newly-established weekly "the Kathiawad Kesari" issued from the Rajkot State territory, could find no supporter for his motion which advocated the maintenance of public libraries at almost all conceivable places. Mr. Bhatt's request to continue business by the State Bank on certain days during Christmas was accepted. Out of the two resolutions proposed by Mr. C. Tejpal, the earnest reformer of the crematoriums, one only could secure the assent of the members. They consented to the transfer of the tram terminus station to a more convenient locality. The Assembly having adopted the report of the Rent Act Committee, there was little difficulty for the acceptance by it of a motion of Mr. Harishanker Pandya annulling the Bill submitted by the authorities for the same purpose. Mr. Laxmishankar Bhatt secured the adoption of an important principle by his resolution which guaranteed a gratuity to all servants of the State who have served for more than five years of as many months' pay as the number of years that stand to their credit in State Service. The report about Post and Telegraph Service in the State was read by the General Karbhari. It was decided to postpone its consideration till the next session. The President ruled out the report regarding the Directory of Labour in the State as being out of place. The report concerning trade guilds and chambers of commerce was read. The Press Bill was passed after a good deal of discussion on a number of amendments had taken place. The Bill for the establishment of Village Punchayats was held over for the next session. The minor resolutions were also considered and passed.

There has been of late a complaint that the members show a flagging interest in the proceedings of the Assembly. On the third day the quorum was with difficulty secured. There are certain members who are almost habitual offenders in this respect. It is time the constituencies are roused up to watch over the doings of their representatives in the Assembly. They must take note of the situation and keep it well in mind at the time of the next elections.

RAJKOT NOT GOING DRY.

The popular Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has secured an abiding place into the hearts of his subjects. During the recent outbreak of plague in Rajkot he made a house to house visit in the capital, comforted and consoled many a victim of the fell disease, and earned a shower of blessings from his devoted subjects. With all this and a great deal more to his credit there remains a serious blot to the spotless character of his administration. The people of Rajkot, through their representatives in the Popular Assembly unanimously requested the authorities to enforce total prohibition in the State. Mahatma Gandhiji and His Higsness were present when the question was debated. The latter himself took part in the discusion, and put forward an amazing plea of the liberty of an individual in defence of this cursed habit. It was really a sight to see Mr. Harishanker Pandya stand up and put forth a powerful and convincing reputation of the Shibboleths of liberty. In clear, firm, appealing tones the speaker urged His Highness not to allow liberty to his ignorant subjects to ruin themselves, their morals and to wreck the sweet ties of their families. All his pleadings and the able advocacy of prohibition by many others were in vain. For, we now learn that His Highness has rejected the almost universal demand put forth by his people on the self-same ridiculous plea of individual liberty. Mahatmaiee has ably replied in the pages of "Naya Jivan" to these arguments and has implored the Thakore Saheb on behalf of a number of those women who are wailing their miserable case. Liquor in Rajkot is plentiful and the rivalry between the vendors of the Sadar and the town has made it so cheap that it can be easily obtained for nothing for penetration into the heart of society. With all his arguments it is believed the Thakore Saheb is more sensitive about his excise revenue than the welfare of his subjects. Can this be true? I hope, it is not. With all respect and admiration for His Highness, I should like to solicit and urge him to reconsider his decision and think of hundreds, nay more, of the families that are being daily ruined and of the silent though nonetheless effective sighs and prayers that are daily ascending towards the Great White Throne merely seeking His kindly intervention and relief. Will not His Highness spurn a paltry sum of a few thousands for the happiness and well being of thousands of his subjects?

ABOLITION OF CLASSES IN KATHIAWAR STATES.

The Government of India has, by a notification of March 1925, abolished the subtle distinctions of a gradation of classes that upto now existed in the States of Kathiawar. There will still continue the distinction between the States that have secured the honour of a gun-salute, and those that have not got it. The rank in which each State is offered a seat in all Durbar functions will remain as it exists to-day, and the judicial as well as political powers of each one of them have also been guaranteed to it as it enjoys at present.

EXTENSION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES.

The authorities of the West Hospital in Rajkot have sanctioned an extension of the same, and they have decided to add the department of X-ray and electro-therapeutics to the existing ones under the supervision of Dr. Nautamlal C. Modi. Being first of its kind it is expected to attract considerable attention and it is hoped it will prove to be greatly beneficial to the Public of Kathiawar.

HUZUR ORDERS IN JAMNAGAR

The tour that His Highness the Jamsaheb had undertaken throughout his kingdom has borne some fruits. The Jamsaheb held meetings of the peasants at the headquarters of the Talukas and during these functions he learnt that some of his officers, especially those in the Revenue Department, treated but cartly the tillers of the soil. Instances were not wanting in which it was known that the poor cultivators, the real main-stay of the State, were often being humiliated and insulted by these insolent men in power. This has grown into some of them as a habit; nor is it applicable to one individual State. At present in most of the States, even in the much praised Bhavnagar, the officials, most of them subordinates in the Revenue and Police Departments, have cultivated the habit of assuming superior airs, and playing the role of Caesar on a small scale. Supervision from the headquarters has grown less and less with the laps of time, and there is hardly any control worth the name that is being exercised over these 'maoters' in defence of the interests and self-respect of the peasantry of the province. This evil has grown into a chronic disease into the body politic of this province, and the public should rejoice to hear that His Highness of Navanagar has issued an important and stern resolution by which he has forbidden his officers the use of offensive or insulting language on pain of certain punishment. It is to be wished that proper vigilance will be kept to see that due steps are taken to carry out the best intentions of the Jamsaheb. Other States, too, will do well in copying this measure from Jamnagar.

KAPOL CHARITABLE TRUST.

It has now come to light that a decent sum of Rs. 5,00,000 is at present available for charitable purposes in Kathiawar. The Trust is about forty years old, and the original trustees have been replaced by the nominees of the Bombay High Court. The Trustees are asked by the High Court to submit a scheme for the disposal of the trust-money for some charitable object in Kathiawar. They have pondered over the scheme for a sufficiently long time, and after rejecting various schemes for one reason or another, they have, it is reported, decided after all to devote the trust-money for the spread of higher branches of girls' education in Kathiawar. This decision to encourage a much-needed movement and provide a much-felt want of this backward province will be universally applauded by the public of Kathiawar. But it is expected that a storm of protest will be raised against the method by which the trustees are said to be considering its practical application. The trustees have before them three different proposals to be considered. One of them emanated from Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who offered to hand over the institutions as well as the budgated grant for girls' education in the Bhavnagar State to the board appointed by the Trustes if the funds are utilised in the Bhavnagar State. This was rejected by the Trustees, the majority of whom are said to be entertaining suspicions as regards the safety of the trust-money in an Indian State, where they contend the King's will, if only in theory, is law. On such a flimsy pretext this proposal was cavalierly dealt with, and the possibility was not even explored.

The second scheme was one that originated from the Trustees of Rajkot who had secured an application from the founder of the Vanita Vishram Rajkot and on its strength they had recommended that the trust-money ought to be devoted for the maintenance of the Vanita Vishram and for its extension if possible. The majority seems to have favoured this alternative, if only to escape from the fancied calamity of the money being transfered to an Indian State.

The third scheme was devised jointly by two prominent social workers of Gujerat who have devoted much of their time to thinking and putting out the special merits of their eminent services to the cause considered to be authorities on the subject. Dr. Sumant B. Mehta and Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai advocated the establishment of a Central Board for girls' education in Kathiawar. This Board was to consist of the representatives of the present and future institutions dealing with female education, the delegates of the trustees and some members co-opted from the educationists and public workers of the province. This board was to have the control of the funds. It may start in the beginning a model primary school, a Mahila Vidyalay or girls' High School, a nursing home or training classes for women workers attached to it, and the funds permitting it may extend its activities by establishing a Girls' College and a Training School in a suitable centre.

Mr. Balvantray G. Mehta, Secretary of the Bhavnagar Political Conference, has recently published his views on the best utilisation of the money. He has accepted the scheme of Dr. Sumant with slight modifications. He wishes that the Board should exercise all functions now being performed by the Women's University of Prof. Karve. It should affiliate, control and help with grants all institutions in Kathiawar that justify the necessity for any material assistance from outside.

Mr. Balvantray has issued a questionnaire about the best disposal of the above-mentioned money for girls' education to the workers in that field in Gujerat. Most of them have expressed their liking for the last-mentioned scheme and they are emphatically of the opinion that such a big sum ought not to be devoted to only one institution at only one place in the province. It would be more profitable and in the best interest of the noble object in view if the promoters of the scheme fall in view with the above scheme and join hands with the originators of the idea in founding a Central Board which can appeal for further funds from the Princes and people of the province and thus augment the resources of the Trust and devote them to all the institutions that are found worthy of receiving assistance from the same. It is expected that the Trustees will reconsider their decision in the light of recent expression of emphatic opinion from all and sundry and will avoid all appearance of partisanship and prejudice.

THE HINDU CLUBS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The idea of the modern Club life is Western in origin, and foreign to India. There have been rudiments of it in India, in the form of Chawadis (a meeting place in a village), or Indian Temples more especially for Hindu ladies, and to a certain extent, the old fashioned Hindu Gymnasia. The chief attractions for these rudimentary Institutions were no expense, and local scandal. The modern social or sports Club means organisation, discipline and expense. Without these three the Hindu Clubs in India have one after another gone into oblivion, and the rest are following. A Hindu Club in Bombay has Rs. 9,000 in arrears, almost irrecoverable. Another Hindu Club has a good balance in the Bank, but no members attend it. In spite of this balance it has to be wound up. A third Hindu Club, the oldest in standing, is also leading a precarious existance from year to year. There is almost no Hindu Club in or out of Bombay which is in a sound and a prosperous condition. The late Lord Morley, when he met an Indian Swarajist laeder, pointed out, how unready India was for Home Rule. In proof of this he asked the Indian leader to point out any Hindu Club in Bombay, which was being run on proper lines and was in a prosperous condition. The Indian leader who knew the truth of Lord Morley's statement could give no answer.

There are all sorts of racial clubs in and out of Bombay. The European Clubs or Cosmopolitan Clubs, like the Orient, and the Willingdon sports Club which are under European management, are very prosperous. Why do not the Hindu Clubs alone thrive? It appears to be due to the poverty, the thriftiness, and the calculating nature of the Hindu. The worst of the causes is the unwillingness to pay their dues even for refreshment received. A great deal also rests with the management, who accept honorary duties and do not discharge them properly. When money is going away at one end, and no adequate amount is coming at the other end, the inevitable failure of an institution naturally follows. Now compare such institutions with those that are under European management, such as those mentioned above. Why should such Institutions thrive, and those managed by the Hindus meet with a sad death. This state of affairs is a sorry reflection on the capacity of Indians to successfully carry on any communal effort. It shows want of organisation, any sense of responsibility, and discipline. Before the Indians aspire to higher objects, let them first show that they are capable of managing such small institutions, as Social or sports Clubs.

The President of the Municipal Corporation has made an appeal for a Boat-Club at the Bandra-creek. The Bombay Gymkhana has a Boat-House at Chowpati. Why not have a Boat-House there for other citizens? The Municipality has built Tennis-Courts for the Public at Mazgaon. I think the Bombay Municipality should undertake the organisations of these Social and Sports Clubs on communal or cosmopolitan bases and run them. The Municipality I feel sure can make them self-supporting, and would be discharging its duty towards its citizens. There is a large plot of vacant ground on Girgaon Road facing the Sea where a beginning way well be made I hope this letter will catch the eye of the Municipal President and he will do something towards the realisation of my suggestions.

I have ventured to take up your valuable space not to offend any one but with a sincere desire to rouse the Hindus to action.—Yours, etc.

S. G. RANADAY.

THE MAHARASHTRA REVOLT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. S. M. Rahman seems to be one of those incorrigible men who claim to be the followers of Mahatma Gandhi without rhyme or reason; for his indictment against the resolutions passed at the Satara Conference brings into relief the stolidness of that group and the studied aversion for any progressive opinion in the Congress. He appears to be a thorough-going Conservative who will give no corner to other party-men in the Congress. But facts are facts, and a spade, after all, is a spade!

"Mostly consisting of hero-worshippers", says Mr. Rahman, "Maharashtra has always looked upon 'Responsive Co-operation' ..... as the only panacea for India's political ills." Of course Maharashtra has its own convictions in the same way on Mr. Rahman has, and I hope he will not grudge to respect it. As for 'hero-worship' the Maharashtrians come better off than the hypocritical worshippers of the Mahatma, who, while praising him throw his principles and pieces of advice to the winds. After all, as everybody knows, what little influence the Congress still has is due to the activities of the Swarajists as the activities of the No-changers are worse than nothing.

"If viewed from the right perspective" dogmatizes Mr. Rahman, it will be apparent.....that the Maharashtra Swarajist is bent upon jeopardising the very existence of not only the N. C. O. movement but the National Congress itself." Sir, I should believe that the aim of the Swarajists, in fact of all those who regard the Congress as the only true representative institution in the country, is not to cripple the Congress but to re-vitalize it and rouse it from its present stagnant state and to restore it to its former prestige and influence. It is the Mahatma who has brought the Congress to its present position. The death-knell of the Congress was already sounded by the Mahatma when he introduced the yarn franchise at the Belgaum Congress, and it now remains for us to give the Congress a decent burial and build on its grave another edifice on modern lines—magnificent, airy and big enough for all those who have dedicated their lives for the attainment of Swaraj, viz. Moderates, Independents, Gandhites, Swarajists, and others.

I cannot repress my amusement when Mr. Rahman says that "it was the 'spiritualisation of politics' by Mahattma Gandhi which induced the Mahomedan community to join the Congress at the advent of the N.C.O. movement and that it is the Mahatma's 'non-political' programme and honest politics which are keeping the Muslims wedded to that body." Can audacity go further? Mr. Rahman, obviously unconsciously, is doing a grave injustice to the Mahomedan community. He must be aware that the N.C.O. movement was primarily launched by the Mahatma in support of the Khilafat agitation and that it was only afterwards other items of national character were embodied in that programme. The Mahomedans are as good patriots as the Hindus and others claim to be and it is preposterous to say that they would not have joined the Congress but for the "spiritualisation of politics" by the Mahatma, in view of the fact that Hindu-Muslim unity was generally achieved at the Lucknow Congress by Lok. Tilak.

"Is India prepared to kill the Congress?" asks Mr. Rahman. It is by far better to do away with the Congress than allow it to remain in its present paralyzed condition. I remarked some days ago in an article published in your journal to the effect that the present Congress Committees function more like Khaddar shops than like responsible political institutions, and that a thorough overhaul of the Constitution is absolutely essential (and that immediately) on an all-party basis, if the prestige and influence of the Congress has to be kept intact. In this connection the impressions of Lala Lajpat Rai published in your Dak Edition of the 22nd inst. are worth recording here. Says Lalaji:

"My first impression was that, as a vigorous organization the Congress was practically *non est*. It was not functioning. The skeleton of the organisation was there, more or less contracted, withered or withering, with bones dropped out or dropping without any definite plan of work and without any activities worth the name. . . . . "

Even the most casual observer would not have failed to perceive what Lalaji has observed had he cared to study the present state of the N.C.O. movement. The country has given Mahatmaji's programme a reasonable trial; it has failed—yes, not only failed but has reacted on the people in such a way as to demoralize them and entangle them in a labyrinth of conflicting ideas and denominational factions. We have to extricate ourselves from this chaos if we have to live as a nation and Mahatmaji's prescription—"Turn the Charkha"—is worse than the disease.

Mr. Rahman has only tried to defend a very bad case and in doing so has taken the opportunity to indulge in some mud-slinging against the Swarajists. To me the position appears to be the same as it was at the inception of the Swaraj Party when it had to put up with a lot of abuse from the orthodox section. But the Swaraj Party has weathered that storm and is today an active wing of the Congress; the activities of the No-Changers are visible nowhere except perhaps in name and the time is not far distant when Mahatmaji, by force of circumstance, and his handful of idealists will have to be the back-benchers of the Congress and bow to the will of more practical men whose duty it will be to restore the Congress to the position it enjoyed four years ago. Let the No-Changers only wait till the next Congress; they then will no longer have to indulge in shibboleths. The standard of revolt has been raised; the cry will reverbreate from one part of the country to the other and the extent of the reactionary feeling would soon manifest itself. The country is fed up with the idealists; we want a practical programme and an active Congress.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI BLUFF.

FROM THE MARATHI PRESS.

"Kesari" (Poona):—Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh is a host in himself to defend himself and hence we leave that point. Another objection to the Satara Conference is that it made too much haste in suggesting change in the yarn-franchise. The very real truth lies in the word 'haste' for none of the objectors asserts with hand on heart that the yarn-franchise has succeeded! No commentator has gone into figures of the members of the Congress. None says, "See this is a typical province and follow its example." Some of them, while blaming the Satara Conference, have themselves expressed their disapproval of the yarn-franchise. In the issue of the 14th instant the "Hindu" clearly writes "We are not in love with the yarn-franchise."

Dharamshala At Raigad.

"Kolaba Samachar" (Pen):—It has been decided by the District Local Board to build a Dharmshala at Raigad for the use of those who go there to see the tomb of Shivapi Maharaj and the work of collecting subscription from the public has commenced. In the receipts the name of Mr. Gordon, ex-collector of Kolaba district, is noticeable. . . . . It is our insistent request that the whole of Maharashtra should help in the completion of the work at least this year. The Satara Conference has already adopted a resolution recommending donations to this Dharmshala and about Rs. 800 were collected there and then. But considering that Rs. 20,000 are required for the purpose, we think that the work must proceed more earnestly. It will also be more convenient if the Board announces with what sum it will begin the work. The president of the Board, Mr. Kamat, is now ill. We pray that he would soon recover and that the work undertaken by him be completed soon.

Satara Conference.

"Shahu" (Satara):—Some people are crying out that the Maharashtra Provincial Conference was one-sided. But no eye-witness will deny that the resolutions of the Conference were passed by a majority and not unanimously. If this is so, what is the good of creating a row? Had any one hamstrung the "Kathars," that they would not go to Satara? Is it not a sign of weakness of the No-change party that the president, Mr. Chankar, should threaten to resign if a particular thing was done, from his dungeon at Nagar? People will not be afraid of such threats now. They will only say, "if the oll-woman is angry with herself she will sit in the dark." The Swarajists had already affirmed that they were going to carry on their programme and had challenged any party to secure its majority by co-operating in their programme. In our opinion, the Kathars believe that real national good lies in throwing stones at others.

A Common Programme.

"Satyashodhak" (Satara):—We never think that none should criticise Mahatma Gandhi's programme or that none should get it altered. We do not think that even the yarn-franchise must be suitably altered. With pride for one's opinions, we should also have respect for other's views. And from this view-point the presidential address of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh is extremely unsatisfactory. Mahatma Gandhi's programme, to some leaders of Maharashtra, may not be political, but at the same time it is not so poor as to be held up to cheap ridicule and jests. The address appears to be thickly spread with ridicule of Mahatma Gandhi's programme. . . . It is not proper to lay the blame for the present lull in the country on Mahatma Gandhi's programme only. But the suggestion that Congress should draw up a comprehensive programme to include all the political parties in the land into it, cannot be set aside. The question is, what is such a programme?

"A Double Object."

"Dinmitra" (Taravdi, a Satyashodhak paper):—In the current month the Swarajya Party held a *Tamasha* at Satara under the gigantic title of Maharashtra Provincial Conference. The intention of this *Tamasha* was to kill two birds with one stone. Nowadays the Non-Brahman party is waxing strong at Satara and to curb the progress and also to rase to the ground Mahatma Gandhi's Charkha programme were the two objects of the Swarajya Party. But those objects were not successful and all their efforts came home to roost. The Swarajists had deliberately elected Mr. Ramrao as the president, so that the increasing Non-Brahmin party should be restrained. To this political *Tamasha* was added the tail of an agricultural Tamasha also and over the latter also a Non-Brahman was elected to preside. Thus the Brahmanised Non-Brahmans also wanted to divide the Non-Brahman party. But the whole game was entirely lost. For both the Mahomedans and Non-Brahmans of Satara had boycotted these Brahman-ridden *Tamashas*!

Strong as ever.

"Prajapaksha" (Akola):—Since Mahatma Gandhi jumped into Indian politics in 1920 it began to frisk about like an inexperienced deer. That gamboling is now showing signs of diminishing gradually. In 1920 words were used as though the deeply rooted British Government thriving on our mutual hatred was to topple down with a crash. At that time airs were put on that the English nation that wanted to crush Germany was dashed to pieces! Such a force was shown that only at the slightest signal the British Empire would fall down like a house of cards. But nothing of this kind happened during the last five years. But even to-day the sun that constantly shines on the British Empire has not turned his course from East to West to North to South! English nation defying the German brute force is proudly looking up in the world's market. The enthusiasm of those days blew over and yet the British

Gives Your Skin An
Oxygen Bath
Ven-Yusa Cream provides an exhilarating tonic for the jaded skin. It virtually gives the tissues a purifying Oxygen bath, and brings velvety softness to the skin and greater charm and loveliness to the complexion.
Regular use of Ven-Yusa preserves one's good looks despite climate and saves the skin from all redness, roughness and discoloration.
The complexion-clearing and rejuvenating qualities of Ven-Yusa, its refreshing fragrance and perfectly greaseless character appeal irresistably to the refined taste of the modern woman.
Ven-Yusa is quite free from the pore-clogging hair-growing characteristics of ordinary creams.
VEN-YUSA
THE CREAM FOR OUR CLIMATE.
In dainty opal jars. Price Re. One.
L.V. 80

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3/-
DR. LECLERC Med. Co. Haverstock Hill, N.W.3 London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BACK. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)
Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.
Proprietor :—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty,
BOMBAY 7.

MALARIA
and other Fevers

are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases, and instead of sleepless nights, calm, refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Matlock, ENGLAND.

Notable Inventions
No 8

Here is a cannon, not the golf bag of the latest champion. Somewhat different from the efficient death-dealing instrument familiar to our generation. The modern gun is a monument to engineering science and that's a phrase which applies equally to the West End watch.

MINIATURE
WRIST WATCHES
Dainty & Efficient

MINIATURE "G"
18-ct. Gold ... Rs. 115

MINIATURE "S"
18-ct. Gold ... Rs. 125

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Many other styles shown in our large Catalogue, sent FREE.

COPYRIGHT.

Rs. 25 A MONTH FOR 20 YEARS WILL LEAVE YOU —INDEPENDENCE AND A GRAND FORTUNE OF RS. 11,000 !

No other Savings Bank gives this remarkable value for your money !

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE

encourages thrift, cuts down useless waste in expenditure.

Have a Safe in your Home, encourage in your family the habit of thrift and economy.

Accounts may be opened with a minimum of Rs. 5/-

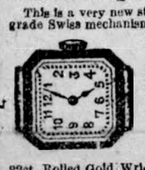
Write for further particulars to :

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

18-CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper.



Guaranteed for 3 years

PRICE Rs. 7-0-0

22ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch
5 years guaranteed ... Rs. 12-8-0
World-famed "B" timepiece Rs. 2-8-0
Write to:—PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B. 27. MADRAS.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

THEIR IMPORTANCE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In order that the people of the Presidency may understand the aims and purposes of the Bombay Forest Department a small book has just been published under Government auspices by Mr. W. E. Copleston, C.S.I. Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency. The book is not technical in any way. it is not intended as a text-book for forest officers. It is intended for those members of the general public who desire to know something of one of the Presidency's most valuable natural assets, the system which operates it, and the conditions that govern relations between the Forest Department and the cultivator. Mr. Copleston draws attention to the importance to the public of the Presidency's forests. He shows that the imports of timber through Bombay and Karachi are considerable, amounting in value to over a crore of rupees a year, while exports are negligible. Timber is imported from Europe, America, Australia etc., and the demand in the Presidency is far in excess of the local supply. Gujarat and Kathiawar absorb all the timber that can be produced in the forests north of Bombay, while Bombay itself depends almost entirely on foreign imports. Much of the timber supplied to the Poona and Deccan markets is imported but the supply from Kanara and the neighbouring forests is more than sufficient to meet demands South of Poona, in Bijapur District and eastwards through Hubli to the Nizam's territory. Steady development of the Forests and careful exploitation will in time, it is hoped, lead to a reduction in the imports of timber although railway charges are very heavy. Timber can be transported by sea from Saigon and Rangoon far cheaper than by rail from the Kanara forests to Bombay. Railway sleepers even from Australian ports are often brought over at rates which are a fraction of the cost of railing from Kanara to Bombay.

FIXED FOREST POLICY.

After sketching the history of forest conservancy in Bombay, the writer emphasises the necessity for the continuity of a fixed forest policy for "Timber is a crop and not a mine", and a forest crop sown to-day may not be ripe for felling till sixty or hundred years hence. More than half of the 12,000 square miles of the Reserved Forests in the Presidency cannot be classed as commercial, and only some 5,640 square miles, less than 5 per cent of the total area of the Presidency remain for supply of timber for the market. The various types of forests in the Presidency are described and the beneficial effects of forests on temperature and water supply explained. Rarely can an area once rendered a barren waste by denudation of its forests be made to recover its fertility. "Who could foretell", says Mr. Copleston, "that the destruction of trees from Morocco eastwards to the Himalayas including many parts of Asia Minor would result in fertile lands being converted into sandy deserts for all time?"

Dealing with the preservation of forests and the absolute necessity of control, Mr. Copleston quotes the case of the United States, where the rich virgin forests—in extent about hundred times the total area of this Presidency—have been reduced to one-sixth of their original area the rate of cutting over forests being as much as 10 million acres annually. The result has been that many paper pulp industries have now to import wood from Canada. The average cost of wood has quadrupled in 20 years, the huge sum of 84 crores is spent annually on the transport of timber alone, and many States are confronted with the problem of providing for their future requirements. Since 1921 over 2½ crores of rupees have been spent by the State of Pennsylvania alone on reafforesting operations, and a bill is before the State Council proposing a loan of 8½ crores of rupees to carry on the work. The reckless felling of timber has proved a calamity to the country, and industries in certain areas which formerly depended upon forest products have disappeared.

Mr. Copleston deplores the lack of interest in forest matters shown by the people generally. The forests are generally situated where the people are uneducated, and what is more unfortunate, very few educated Indians get an opportunity to see anything of forestry, the majority passing most of their live, in towns and in the larger villages such as are seldom found near good forests. Nor does the educated young man take any pleasure in nature-study. It is from such keen students that the genuine forester should be recruited, and there are far too many instances of men who have entered the Forest Dtpartment throughon necessity attracted entirely by the salaries, whose whole being revolts against the life and whose desire is to serve not in the finest forest areas but in the worst. He contrasts the apathy here with the public interests in a country like Canada where Forestry Associations are growing rapidly.

PRIVILEGES TO VILLAGERS

[illegible] the Bombay Presidency every [illegible] where conditions and production so [illegible] it is evident that the people in the vicinity may enjoy as many privileges as possible and considerations of revenue must [illegible] frequently take a subordinate position to the wants of the local villagers. The claims of agriculture and the requirements of the cultivators always receive careful consideration, and in some localities field crops are directly dependent upon forest products. Perhaps the most important privilege is that of grazing. Sometimes this is free. At the most it is four annas per head of cattle a year. In many localities grazing is worth over Rs. 10 per head, and even on the rather bare hills in Poona private owners recently valued their annual produce of grass at Rs. 50 an acre. In Bengal the Benarias pay Re. 1 per head of cattle and in Madras ryots pay as much as Rs. 4 per head of cattle. The revenue from this source in this Presidency is just under 4 lakhs. To bring a forest area into good tilth a long period of closure to cattle is essential. Not only do cattle render the soil intertile by keeping down vegetation but they also break up the surface loosening the earth so that much fine soil is carried down to the rivers during heavy rains. Not only do the forests suffer by damage from cattle but also by damage from man. The book contains a number of photographs giving illustrations of this and instances one area where mischievous damage to sandal-wood reduced the annual revenue expected from 3 lakhs of rupees to 10,000 rupees—a dead loss of a large sum of money to the revenues of the Presidency. In this connexion Mr. Copleston again emphasises the point that forest produce is a crop and that young teak seedlings require protection just as any agricultural crop does. If cattle get in before the growth of teak is sufficiently developed the resulting crop will be worthless and full of forest weeds. Forest cultivation is in many respects very similar to field crop cultivation except that it takes many years to reach maturity.

One chapter in the book shows how the Forest Department has opened up areas hitherto inaccessible, such as the Dangs, where the Forest Department has constructed over 200 miles of roads and a number of bridges, etc. Other sections of the book deal with fire protection, sowing and planting, transport, saw-mills, the protection of agricultural crops against damage by wild animals, and an interesting chapter is devoted to explaining how the timber is extracted ,and brought to market. Mr. Copleston concludes by saying:—"If people took an interest in the protection of the forests the quantity of timber produced would soon be double what it is at present and with this increased yield the sum spent annually in the forests would rise to a crore of rupees a year and imports of foreign timber would decrease. All people who have the good of their country at heart should encourage the protection of the forests, one of nature's greatest gifts to the country."

The book is excellently printed, is illustrated with many photographs, and can be obtained from the Book Depot at Poona or from any of the leading book-sellers at the very low price of One Rupee.

MUSLIMS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know why the Mussalmans should co-operate with the Government when they are not helped and their services are not appreciated. Well educated and qualified Mahomedans in the Government services are kept back in darkness and thrown down as broken and useless furniture in the godowns of the offices. If we throw a glance on the Judicial, Revenue and Educational and other departments we can easily see that real diamonds, though a few, lying down in obscurity and heipless states. Inspite of having all required qualifications they are held up owing to some lame excuses. I hope Government will pay some attention to their *bonafide* rights and progress as they have and have been helping the Government! The Mussalmans have fought against the Mussalmans only to help the Government and keep England's prestige in Palestine and other countries. No nation had done this as the Muslims had done to the British Raj and still the Muslims are kept down!

Lord Birkenhead instead of helping Indians to join the Goverment service, he is trying to persuade the British youths to join the Indian Government service! The duty of our present Secretary of State for India is to help the Indians but he does not co-operate us but he expects us to co-operate with him! India manufactures more than two thousand graduates every year and is quite prepared to supply with suitable recruits to the Government but unfortunately Lord Birkenhead, as a Bombay paper says, wants only the "hosewailas" for the I.C.S. This policy of the Government always proved to be very injurious to India and if such policy is again adopted India will never see her *good days* at all. Indian graduates are serving in the Govetnment service for fifty and sixty rupees a month. Government should investigate into the matter and the Indian qualified men in the Government services should be brought to light and their services will be valued.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, May 21.

THE LOKMANYA MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of the letter dated 26th instant which has been addressed by Mr. S. L. Silam, Member Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. D., Mahableshwar :—

Dear Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to tthe recent correspondence on the subjct between you and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and the reference made at a meeting of the Standing Committee about the 13th May, and also the letter appearing on the subject under my signature in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant (copy of which I enclose).

In view of the facts set forth in my said letter, I have to request the favour of your reconsidering the decision which has already been arrived at on the subject of the memorial. Since I wrote the said letter, my point of view has been reinforced by the information that the proposed wall of the plinth is to be only four feet, and it is the opinion of many people that such a plinth cannot stand the monsoon wash of the sea.

As I have stated I am willing to undertake to raise sufficient money from among the building contractors in Bombay to enable the putting up of a high marble plinth covered by brass railings and it would be possible to reduce the cost of construction by entrusting it to one of the building contractors in the City who would be prepared to carry out the work at actual cost price.

A change of plan at this stage would involve no expense either to the Government or the Corporation, and as the work has not been commenced, I would request the favour of your issuing early orders to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, directing him the final decision on my proposal, I shall be glad to hear from you at an early date that my view of the matter commends itself to you and that you have no objection to the work being executed a little more artistically than the proposal already mentioned would be.

I am also addressing a letter to the Municipal Commissioner to the same effect as above.

I shall be glad to furnish you further information on the subject, should any be needed.

Trusting that this letter will commend itself to your favourable notice.

THE BUDGET & INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Residents in India deriving any income from Great Britain will be delighted at the new Budget, as the income tax remissions are very real. Briefly they are as follows:—

Reduction in the standard rate of tax from 4/6d to 4/- in the £. Relief to "earned" incomes increased from one-tenth to one-sixth. Treatment of all persons income over 65 years of age as "earned" where total income does not exceed £500. In the case of married persons this applies if either spouse is of the age stated.

The following instances will show the reductions more clearly. It is assumed in each case that a married couple without children is concerned.

Income	Last Year's Tax	This Year's Tax
£ 360.	£5. 1. 3.	£2. 10. 0.
400.	15. 3. 9.	10. 16. 8.
1,000.	126. 11. 3.	99. 3. 4.

Prima facie it would not appear that in the case of "income" earned in India the amount of repayment on the British "investment" income would be affected, but owing to the peculiar nature of the rebates allowed, extra relief is in fact given to persons not resident in the United Kingdom.—Yours, etc.

13 Bukingham Palace Gardens London S. W. I.

WILFRED T. FRY.

"THE MENTALITY OF OUR MASTERS."

Mr. Shankerprasad S. Nanavaty writes from Ahmedabad:—

"Lord Birkenhead's latest oration will bring it home to us that it is not, after all, the cornerless table but the evolution of the ability to turn the most pointed corner which is our supreme need. His declaration that England must have a proof of our sincerity in the form of a loyal working of the Reforms means, if it means anything, that England will not yield, to friendship and reasonableness. Else what does Lord Birkenhead mean by demanding a proof of our sincerity? Does it not occur to him that the demand, if anything, can come with more grace from India instead of England? While the Indian Moderates have for three long years sincerely worked the Reforms England has requited their sincerity with the Lee recommendations and the notorious Civil Services Bill. The fact is it is not a question of sincerity but of driving-power and it is only because we have lost the marvellous driving-power of 1921 that Lord Birkenhead dares to talk in this superior strain. I wish every Indian will realise it."

HINDU SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM.

The Bharat Dharma Mahamandal of Benares, in view of "the present times of emergency" (Apad), calls upon all Varnashrami Hindus to attend to the following:

(a) To behave with brotherly love and fellow-feeling towards followers of different Hindu sects and Indians of different religions.

(b) To show towards the low caste Hindus a kind and compassionate attitude, nor incompatible with the Varnashram Dharma.

(c) Not to attach importance to untouchability in railway journeys, foreign travels, festive occasions and public gatherings, and such like.

(d) To re-convert the Hindu victims of enforced prosyletism and the Hindus on military duty, straying from Dharma; and such like persons.

(e) If, for scientific and philosophic reasons, a foreigner seeks shelter in Sanatan Dharma,—to guide him in the path of truth, without detriment to the creed of Varnashrama.

(f) To Propagate the principle of Brahmacharya, by prohibiting early marriages, as ordained by Shastras and to check the evil of dowries and extravagances of marriages.

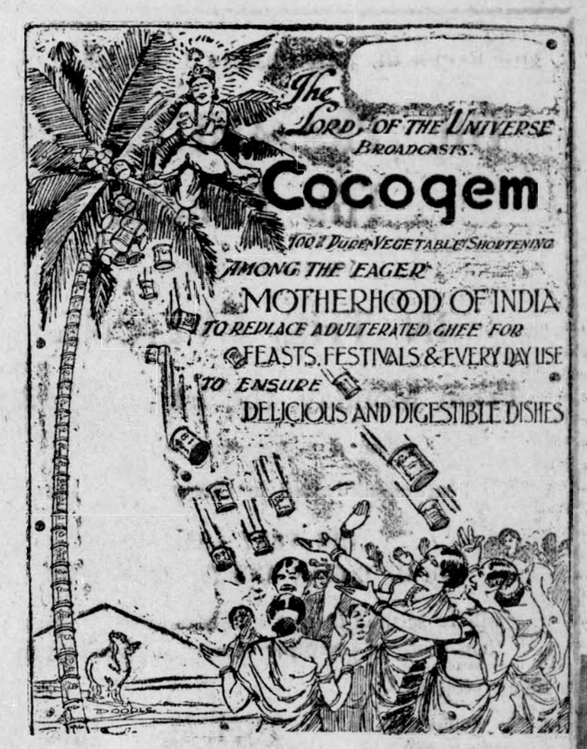
The sister institution of Benares known as Arya Mahila Hitakarini Mahaparishad informs that under its auspices are being conducted a Hindi monthly called the "Arya Mahila" and a Women's Academy called the "Arya Mahila Mahavidyalaya" and that very recently a Widows' Home too has been started.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

"A pro bono medita publico" writes from Udaipur:—

In the message dated Udaipur May 19th published in the Chronicle of the 22nd May under the heading "Mr. Pathik's case-alleged illegal behaviour of state authorities," it is stated that the judgment was delivered on May 10th by the Mewar High Court in Mr. Pathik's case the majority acquitting him.

The said High Court's real name is "Mahadraj Sabha," the members of which have in disposal of judicial cases got no powers of their own, and can deliver no judgment in any judicial case. They are in a way only a body of advisors of the ruling authority in all cases which are filed in the Mahadraj Sabha for decision of His Highness. The members only hear the parties and go through the files of a case as a preliminary measure and record their opinions on the facts and law points involved therein for consideration of His Highness. A precis of the whole file together with that opinion is submitted for orders of His Highness and when HisHighness passes orders reversing or approving of those opinion then those orders from the judgment to be delivered in the case. His Highness is not bound to accept those opinions even if unanimous. In view of this constitution, when the article itself states that the Yuvraj has not yet passed his final orders, I wonder how the correspondent ventures to make in a public paper of the status of the Bombay Chronicle such a wrong statement that the judgment was delivered on the 10th May.



COOK WITH COCOGEM TO-DAY

DISTRIBUTORS: NANAVATY & Co.

Navsari Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

A Real Man's
Strength
AND
Vigour

"I RISE AGAIN"

An infusion of new life; a braced up nervous system! These are the inevitable and immediate results of a course of treatment with RADIOSAN. You, no doubt, have looked forward to years of quiet enjoyment, only to suffer serious disappointment due to ill-health. If that is so there is a new message of hope for you in the latest and greatest result of modern medical research—RADIOSAN. A few days' use of RADIOSAN will make you feel better—a complete course of treatment will induce you to say what many thousands have already said:

"WHAT A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!"

The transformation from weakness and lassitude to full strength and energy is indeed marvellous. RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, permanently builds up new brain, nerve and muscle cells and restores the youthful appetite for work and pleasure, with the full means of satisfying both. RADIOSAN should be taken without delay by all who suffer from

NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA	PROSTRATION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	MENTAL FATIGUE
BRAIN FAG	DEPRESSION	JAGGED NERVES
OVERWORK	MALNUTRITION	POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the larger package a full course 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, of both sexes, and when body or mind or both cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE.

RADIOSAN LTD. 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

of 26 years' fame all over the world.

Letter No. of the firm 37479.

I am surely glad to declare that all my patients who took the specifics for diabet and for Asthma, have been perfectly cured.

I have certainly been astonished to see the activity of those specifics, sent by K. P. Ray and J.P. Ray Bros., Benares City.

Yours faithfully,

MONMATHA NATH GUHA.

Medical Officer, Punga (Rangpur).

10-7-20.

Address:—K.P. Ray and J.P. Ray, Bros. Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(4)

BOOK YOUR ORDERS
for our world-renowned
'TIC-TAK'
(Regd.)

wall clocks; The perfect Time-Keeper and approved Universally. The best DECORATIVE WALL CLOCK.

Price Rupees Three only.

PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B. 27, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE PAPER OF THE GUJARATI—SPEAKING WORLD.

THE PRAJAMITRA AND THE PARSEE

will commence publication

IN THE EVENING

From Monday, the 1st June, 1925

instead of in the morning as at present.

Features unrivalled in Gujarati Journalism.

THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS

will be secured at cost and enterprise Far greater than those of any other vernacular Evening Journal.

Short stories
Light comments
Special articles
Police Court reports
High Court reports
Enchanting serials
Reviews, etc., etc., etc.

TOPICAL PICTURES
LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A SPECIAL LATE EDITION At 6 p. m.

ONLY ONE ANNA

The Sunday Prajamitra will be issued on Sunday Morning as Ussual.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE REVIEW FOR INDIA.

BERLIN—CHARLOTTENBURG
REICHSSTRASSE 104

CONTAINS:

Leading articles on the latest developments in science and technology.
Review of European trade situation,
Full description of machinery required for various Indian industries.
Review of the European Commercial and Technical Press,
Complete information regarding technical education in European countries.

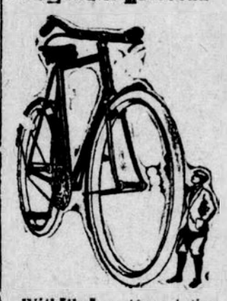
PUTS IMPORTERS IN TOUCH WITH MANUFACTURERS.
FINDS BUYERS FOR INDIAN RAW PRODUCTS.

Indispensable for all Industrialists, Commercial men and Students.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly including postage (24 Copies) 12 Sh.,
Half yearly including postage (12 Copies) 7 Sh.

ASK FOR SPECIMEN COPY.

THE GREAT BICYCLE



With the great reputation

Rudge-Whitworth
Britain's Best Bicycle

RIDDEN
BY
ROYALTY

SOLE AGENTS:

NOBLE CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BRANCH AT No. 1 [illegible] .. .. POONA

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of

Miners Picks, Pickaxes, Beaters, Powrahs, Hammers, Chisels, Tea Garden Tools Crow bars, Claw bars, Drills, Jumpers, etc. etc.

ALL TOOLS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.

Made from INDIAN STEEL, by INDIAN WORKMEN, using the most up-to-date machinery

All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED,

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

"HERE'S WHAT YOU WANT!"

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 2 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lalbhai.

BETTER BABIES.

There is nothing that brings such a happiness to family as a bright, healthy child, and nothing causes more sorrow than to see a Deformed child, or to have one who is not healthy, as such child is a living disgrace to the family.

We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and you will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

Our qualified Consulting Specialist has wide practical experience and enjoys the advantages of extensive studies in various subjects relating to Deformities.

From the 1st of January 1924. our House has been appointed by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council to treat all cases of DEFORMITY and to prepare ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and ORTHOPAEDIC APPLIANCES for all deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals in India.

For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

SANITARY WARE

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Pasins, Closets Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.

(Filters & Water Coo

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published for the IndianNewspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.